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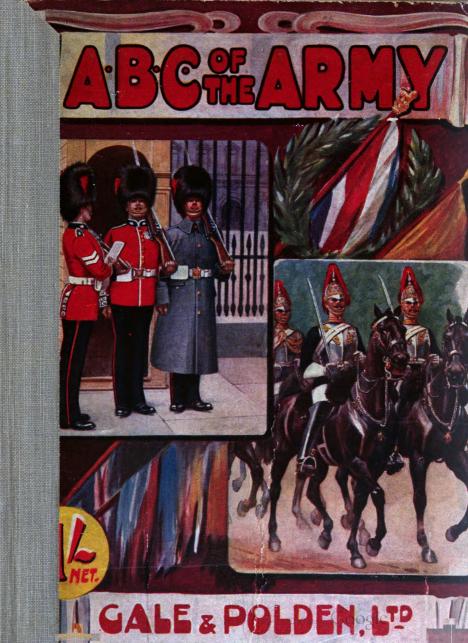
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INFANTRY-continued

The Duke of Wellington's (West Riding 95 The Gordon Highlanders-75th and #2nd Regiment)-33rd and 76th Foot. The Border Regiment-34th & 55th Foot. The Oueen's Own Cameron Highlanders-70 The Royal Sussex Regiment-35th and 79th Poot. 107th Foot. The Royal Irish Rifles-83rd & 86th Foot. 97 71 The Hampshire Regiment-37th and 67th Foot. Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers) The South Staffordshire Regiment-38th -87th and 89th Foot. and 80th Foot. The Connaught Rangers-88th and 94th The Dorsetshire Regiment-39th and 54th Foot. Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland The Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South 100 Highlanders)-91st and 93rd Foot. Lancashire Regiment)-40th and 82nd Foot. 101 The Prince of Wales's Leinster Regi-75 The Welsh Regiment-41st and 69th Foot. ment (Royal Canadians)-100th and The Black Watch (Royal Highlanders)-76 109th Foot. 42nd and 73rd Foot. The Royal Munster Fusiliers-101st and 77 The Oxfordshire æ Buckinghamshire 104th Foot. Light Infantry-43rd & 52nd Foot. The Royal Dublin Fusiliers-102nd and The Essex Regiment-44th and 56th Foot, 103 78 103rd Foot. The Sherwood Foresters (Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment)-45th and 104 The Rifle Brigade (The Prince Consort's 95th Foot 80 The Loval North Lancashire Regiment-47th and 81st Foot. 81 The Northamptonshire Regiment - 48th and 58th Foot. 82 Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Royal Berkshire Regiment)-49th and 66th ARTILLERY, ENGINEERS, AND Foot. The Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regi-83 ment)-50th and 97th Poot. DEPARTMENTAL CORPS The King's Own (Yorkshire Light Infantry)—51st and 105th Foot. The King's (Shropshire Light Infantry)-53rd and 85th Poot. Royal Horse Artillery. The Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment)—57th and 77th Foot. 86 Royal Field Artillery. 27 The King's Royal Rifle Corps-60th Foot, 107 Royal Engineers. The Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regi-88 Army Service Corps. ment)-62nd and 99th Foot. Royal Army Medical Corps. 89 The Manchester Regiment-63rd and 96th 109 Poot. Royal Flying Corps. Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire 90 Royal Garrison Artillery. Regiment)-64th and 98th Foot. The York and Lancaster Regiment-65th Army Veterinary Corps. and 84th Foot. Army Ordnance Corps. The Durham Light Infantry-68th and 113 92 106th Foot. Army Pay Corps. The Highland Light Infantry-71st and 93 Corps of Military Police (Mounted). 74th Foot. Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs, Corps of Military Police (Foot). 116 The Duke of Albany's)-72nd and 78th Royal Marine Artillery and Light Infantry Foot.

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ABC OF THE ARMY

AN ILLUSTRATED GUIDE TO MILITARY KNOWLEDGE FOR THOSE WHO SEEK A GENERAL ACQUAINTANCE WITH ELEMENTARY MATTERS PERTAINING TO THE BRITISH ARMY.

COMPILED BY

CAPTAIN J. ATKINSON.

WITH FOREWORD BY
FIELD-MARSHAL SIR H. EVELYN WOOD, 8.C.
G.C.B., G.C.M.G.

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FOREWORD.

The publication of this useful and opportune little handbook must do good. Until the last decade our Army was not appreciated at its true value, for the soldier's life, rightly considered, is even in peace time ennobling, since it entails the voluntary daily subjection of the will of the individual for the good of others; in war time it often necessitates the self-sacrifice of the soldier for the sake of his regiment and, in a higher sense, for the good of our Nation.

The want of due appreciation arises from want of knowledge. Up to ten years ago the average stay-athome Briton knew little about the Army and cared even less. War, great evil as it is, has its compensating advantages. Until 1899 the Transvaal Boers not only felt but frequently expressed contemptuously bitter dislike of the British soldiers. At the end of the war, however, the Dutchmen warmly recognised the courage of our men in action, and realised their mercy in the hour of victory.

In the United Kingdom, with increased knowledge of the private soldier, there is greater respect for the Army. This is clearly shown by the way in which our men are received by the rural population in the districts where manœuvres have been held. This book will, I hope, help those who read it to gain some idea of the great profession which, with its sister Service, the Navy, has created and guards the Empire.

June, 1910.

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CONTENTS.

I.—COMPOSITION OF THE ARM	ΛY				PAGE
A NATIONAL MACHINE			•••	•••	1
THE THREE ARMS	•••	•••	•••	•••	2
COMPOSITION OF THE ARMY IN THE PI				•••	3
A CAVALRY BRIGADE	•••	•••	•••	•••	4
COMPOSITION OF THE ARMY AT HOME					5
II.—CAVALRY—					
Тнв Ткоор			•••		8
THE SOUADRON	•••		•••		8
THE REGIMENT	•••	•••	•••	•••	8
CAVALRY BRIGADE					9
Machine Gun Section	•••	•••	•••		9
THE NON-COMMISSIONED RANKS	•••		•••		11
THE ARMS OF THE CAVALRY	•••	•••	•••	•••	11
DISTINCTIVE DRESS OF THE CAVALRY	•••	•••		•••	12
COLOURS	•••	•••	•••		14
COST OF FULL DRESS	•••	•••			15
OLD CAVALRY CUSTOMS	•••		•••		15
THE ROLE OF CAVALRY ON SERVICE	•••		•••	•••	16
III.—THE ROYAL ARTILLERY—					
THE ROYAL HORSE ARTILLERY	•••	•••	•••	•••	17
A R.H.A. BATTERY	•••	•••	•••	•••	18
R.H.A. BRIGADE	•••	•••	•••	•••	19
THE R.H.A. GUN	•••	•••	•••	•••	19
POPULARITY OF THE R.H.A	•••	•••	•••	•••	21
THE ROYAL FIELD ARTILLERY	•••	•••	•••	•••	22
THE R.F.A. BATTERY	•••	•••	•••	•••	22
	•••	•••	•••	•••	23
LYDDITE AND SHRAPNEL	•••	•••	•••	•••	25
THE UNIFORM OF THE R.F.A	•••	•••	•••	•••	27
THE ROYAL GARRISON ARTILLERY-MOU	INTAIN	Divis	ION	•••	27
GARRISON COMPANIES R.G.A	•••	•••	•••	•••	28
	•••	•••	•••	•••	28
			•••	•••	31
HEAVY BATTERIES	•••	•••	•••	•••	32
GUNS USED IN THE IMPERIAL LAND SER	IVICE	•••	•••	•••	34
THE DRESS OF THE R.A	•••	•••	•••	•••	35
TUE NON-COMMISSIONED RANKS					35

THE REGIMENT LINKED BATTALIONS THE BRIGADE OF GUARDS THE BRIGADE OF GUARDS INFANTRY OF THE LINE INFANTRY OF THE LINE THE HIGHLAND REGIMENTS THE LIGHT INFANTRY REGIMENTS RIFLE REGIMENTS UNIFORM THE LEE-ENFIELD RIFLE AMMUNITION WARRANT AND NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS ROYAL ENGINEERS ROYAL ENGINEERS ROYAL FLYING CORPS THE ARMY SERVICE CORPS MECHANICAL TRANSPORT COMPANY TRANSPORT AND SUPPLY COLUMNS AND PARKS THE A.S.C. ON SERVICE THE ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS ORGANISATION OF THE R.A.M.C. SANITATION FIELD AMBULANCES R.A.M.C. UNIFORM QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S IMPERIAL MILITARY NURSING SERVICE ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT AND CORPS THE ARMY ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT AND CORPS THE MILITARY POLICE ARMY VETERINARY CORPS THE MILITARY POLICE ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT AND CORPS THE MILITARY POLICE ARMY VETERINARY CORPS THE MILITARY POLICE ARMY SCHOOLMASTERS THE ROSERVES THE RESERVES, SPECIAL RESERVE AND TERRITORIAL ARMY— THE RESERVES THE SPECIAL RESERVE 66 THE SPECIAL RESERVE	IV.—THE INFANTRY	Y							PAGE
THE BATTALION THE REGIMENT LINKED BATTALIONS THE BRIGADE OF GUARDS THE BRIGADE OF GUARDS THE BRIGADE OF GUARDS THE HIGHLAND REGIMENTS THE HIGHLAND REGIMENTS THE HIGHLAND REGIMENTS THE LICHT INFANTRY REGIMENTS THE LICHT INFANTRY REGIMENTS THE LICHT INFANTRY REGIMENTS THE LICHT INFANTRY REGIMENTS THE LEE-ENPIELD RIFLE AMMUNITION THE LEE-ENPIELD RIFLE THE AMMUNITION THE LEE-ENPIELD RIFLE THE ARMY DEPOTS V.—CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS— ROYAL ENGINEERS THE ARMY SERVICE CORPS THE ARMY SERVICE CORPS THE ARMY SERVICE CORPS THE AS.C. ON SERVICE THE ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS ORGANISATION THE ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS THE AS.C. ON SERVICE THE ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS ORGANISATION THE ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS THE AS.C. UNIFORM QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S IMPERIAL MILITARY NURSING SERVICE THE ARMY ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT AND CORPS THE ARMY ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT AND CORPS THE ARMY ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT AND CORPS THE MILITARY POLICE ARMY SCHOOLMASTERS THE ROYAL MARINES VI.—THE RESERVES, SPECIAL RESERVE AND TERRITORIAL ARMY— THE RESERVES THE SPECIAL RESERVE AND TERRITORIAL ARMY—	THE COMPANY								37
THE REGIMENT LINKED BATTALIONS	THE BATTALION	•••		•••					
LINKED BATTALIONS THE BRIGADE OF GUARDS THE BRIGADE OF GUARDS THE BRIGADE OF GUARDS INFANTRY OF THE LINE THE HIGHLAND REGIMENTS THE HIGHLAND REGIMENTS THE LIGHT INFANTRY REGIMENTS THE LIGHT INFANTRY REGIMENTS RIFLE REGIMENTS UNIFORM THE LEE-ENFIELD RIFLE AMMUNITION WARRANT AND NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS WARRANT AND NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS ROYAL ENGINEERS ROYAL FLYING CORPS THE ARMY SERVICE CORPS MECHANICAL TRANSPORT COMPANY TRANSPORT AND SUPPLY COLUMNS AND PARKS THE A.S.C. ON SERVICE THE ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS ORGANISATION OF THE R.A.M.C. SANITATION FIELD AMBULANCES SON ON SERVICE THE ARMY ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT AND CORPS ARMY CHAPLAIN'S DEPARTMENT AND CORPS THE ARMY ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT AND CORPS ARMY CHAPLAIN'S DEPARTMENT AND CORPS THE ARMY ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT AND CORPS ARMY CHAPLAIN'S DEPARTMENT AND CORPS THE ARMY ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT AND CORPS THE ARMY ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT AND CORPS THE MARY PAY DEPARTMENT AND CORPS THE MILITARY POLICE ARMY VETERINARY CORPS THE MILITARY POLICE ARMY SCHOOLMASTERS THE ROYAL MARINES VI.—THE RESERVES, SPECIAL RESERVE AND TERRITORIAL ARMY— THE RESERVES THE SPECIAL RESERVE 66									
THE BRIGADE OF GUARDS	LINKED BATTALIONS								
Infantry of the Line									40
THE HIGHLAND REGIMENTS									
Non-Kilted Scottish Regiments		_							
THE LIGHT INFANTRY REGIMENTS			-						
RIPLE REGIMENTS									
UNIFORM									
THE LEE-ENPIELD RIFLE	***************************************								4.
AMMUNITION									
WARRANT AND NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS 47 REGIMENTAL DEPOTS 48 V.—CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS— 48 ROYAL ENGINEERS 48 ROYAL FLYING CORPS 51 The ARMY SERVICE CORPS 52 MECHANICAL TRANSPORT COMPANY 53 TRANSPORT AND SUPPLY COLUMNS AND PARKS 53 THE A.S.C. ON SERVICE 54 THE ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS 56 ORGANISATION OF THE R.A.M.C. 56 SANITATION 57 FIELD AMBULANCES 57 R.A.M.C. UNIFORM 58 QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S IMPERIAL MILITARY NURSING SERVICE 59 THE ARMY ORDINANCE DEPARTMENT AND CORPS 59 ARMY CHAPLAIN'S DEPARTMENT 60 ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT AND CORPS 61 ARMY VETERINARY CORPS 62 THE MILITARY POLICE 62 ARMY SCHOOLMASTERS 63 THE ROYAL MARINES 63 VI.—THE RESERVES, SPECIAL RESERVE AND TERRITORIAL ARMY— The RESERVES 65 THE RESERVES 66									
REGIMENTAL DEPOTS									
V.—CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS— ROYAL ENGINEERS									
ROYAL ENGINEERS		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	10
ROYAL FLYING CORPS		PA	RTM	ENT	`S—				
THE ARMY SERVICE CORPS			•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	• • •	49
MECHANICAL TRANSPORT COMPANY	ROYAL FLYING CORPS	1	•••	•••	•••		•••	•••	51
TRANSPORT AND SUPPLY COLUMNS AND PARKS	THE ARMY SERVICE	CORPS	3	•••	•••	• • •		•••	52
THE A.S.C. ON SERVICE	MECHANICAL TRANSPO	RT C	OMPAN	Y	•••	•••	•••	•••	53
THE ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS	TRANSPORT AND SUPPI	Y Co	LUMNS	AND	Parks	•••		•••	53
ORGANISATION OF THE R.A.M.C. 56 SANITATION 57 FIELD AMBULANCES 57 R.A.M.C. UNIFORM 58 QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S IMPERIAL MILITARY NURSING SERVICE 59 THE ARMY ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT AND CORPS 59 ARMY CHAPLAIN'S DEPARTMENT 60 ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT AND CORPS 61 ARMY VETERINARY CORPS 62 THE MILITARY POLICE 62 ARMY SCHOOLMASTERS 63 THE ROYAL MARINES 63 VI.—THE RESERVES, SPECIAL RESERVE AND TERRITORIAL ARMY— THE RESERVES 65 THE SESENVES 65 THE SPECIAL RESERVE 66	THE A.S.C. ON SERV	ICE	•••	•••	•••				54
SANITATION	THE ROYAL ARMY M	EDICAL	L COR	·s	•••	•••	•••	•••	56
FIELD AMBULANCES	ORGANISATION OF THE	e R.A	.M.C.		•••	•••	•••	•••	56
R.A.M.C. UNIFORM	Sanitation	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		•••	57
QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S IMPERIAL MILITARY NURSING SERVICE 59 THE ARMY ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT AND CORPS 59 ARMY CHAPLAIN'S DEPARTMENT 60 ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT AND CORPS 61 ARMY VETERINARY CORPS 62 THE MILITARY POLICE 62 ARMY SCHOOLMASTERS 63 THE ROYAL MARINES 63 VI.—THE RESERVES, SPECIAL RESERVE AND TERRITORIAL ARMY— THE RESERVES 65 THE SPECIAL RESERVE 66 THE SPECIAL RESERVE 66	FIELD AMBULANCES	•••	•••	•••	•••		•••		57
THE ARMY ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT AND CORPS	R.A.M.C. Uniform	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	58
ARMY CHAPLAIN'S DEPARTMENT	Queen Alexandra's I	MPER	ial Mi	LITARY	Nurs	ING SI	ERVICE	•••	59
ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT AND CORPS	THE ARMY ORDNANCE	DEPA	RTMEN	T AND	CORP	3	•••	•••	59
ARMY VETERINARY CORPS	ARMY CHAPLAIN'S DE	PART	MENT	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	60
THE MILITARY POLICE	ARMY PAY DEPARTME	NT AN	D Co	RP9		•••			61
ARMY SCHOOLMASTERS	ARMY VETERINARY C	ORPS	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	62
THE ROYAL MARINES 63 VI.—THE RESERVES, SPECIAL RESERVE AND TERRITORIAL ARMY— The Reserves	THE MILITARY POLIC	E	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	62
VI.—THE RESERVES, SPECIAL RESERVE AND TERRITORIAL ARMY— THE RESERVES	ARMY SCHOOLMASTER	8		•••		•••	•••	•••	63
TERRITORIAL ARMY— THE RESERVES 65 THE SPECIAL RESERVE 66	THE ROYAL MARINES		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	63
THE SPECIAL RESERVE 66		′				ERV	E A	ND	
THE SPECIAL RESERVE 66									
			•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••
	THE SPECIAL RESERVE	3	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	66

CONTENTS

ix

THE BRITISH	ARMY	r in In	AIG		!			•		72
THE NATIVE	INDIA	N ARMY	·		•••				•••	72
COLONIAL FOR	RCES,	CANADA	١							74
••	••	South	APRI					•	•••	7!
,,	••	AUSTRA	LIA	•••						7:
,,	••	New 2	EALAN	D	•••	•••	•••	•••		76
IMPERIAL TRO	OPS I	N THE	Colo	NIES	•••		•••		•••	77
-PAY										
CORPS PAY					•••			 .		78
ENGINEER PAY	Y						•••	•••	•••	78
PROFICIENCY	Pay		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	78
SERVICE PAY				•••	•••		•••	•••	•••	79
GOOD CONDU	CT P	¥Υ					•••		•••	79
TABLE OF PAY				•••	•••		•••	•••	•••	81
		OUS-								82
CLOTHING ANI	ь Кіт	•••					•••			82
CLOTHING AND HEAD-DRESSES	OF T	•••								82
CLOTHING AND HEAD-DRESSES RATIONS	о Кіт Ог т	 НЕ Вкі	 ITISH 	ARMY 						82 82 84
CLOTHING AND HEAD-DRESSES RATIONS TRAINING	OF T	 Не Вкі 	 ITISH 	ARMY 			•••			82 84 84
CLOTHING AND HEAD-DRESSES RATIONS TRAINING ROUTE MARCH	OF T	 не Вкі 	 ITISH 	ARMY 		•••				82 84 84 85
CLOTHING AND HEAD-DRESSES RATIONS TRAINING ROUTE MARCH REVIEWS	OF T	 THE BRI	 ITISH 	ARMY 			 			82 84 84 85 85
CLOTHING ANI HEAD-DRESSES RATIONS TRAINING ROUTE MARCH REVIEWS MANŒUVRES	OF T	 HE BRI	 ITISH 	ARMY 		•••				82 84 84 85 85
CLOTHING ANI HEAD-DRESSES RATIONS TRAINING ROUTE MARCH REVIEWS MANGEUVRES BANDS	OF T	 HE BRI	 ITISH 	ARMY 						82 84 84 85 85 86 87
CLOTHING ANI HEAD-DRESSES RATIONS TRAINING ROUTE MARCH REVIEWS MANŒUVRES BANDS COLOURS	OF T	 HE BRI	 ITISH 	ARMY						82 84 84 85 85 86 87 88
CLOTHING ANI HEAD-DRESSES RATIONS TRAINING ROUTE MARCH REVIEWS MANŒUVRES BANDS COLOURS MILITARY LAW	OF T	 THE BRI	 ITISH 	ARMY						82 84 84 85 85 86 87 88
CLOTHING ANI HEAD-DRESSES RATIONS TRAINING ROUTE MARCH REVIEWS MANGEUVRES BANDS COLOURS MILITARY LAW EMPLOYED ME	OF T	 THE BRI	 ITISH 	ARMY						82 84 84 85 85 86 87 88 89
CLOTHING ANI HEAD-DRESSES RATIONS TRAINING ROUTE MARCH REVIEWS MANGEUVRES BANDS COLOURS MILITARY LAW EMPLOYED MI	O KIT OF T IING	 THE BRI	 ITISH 	ARMY						82 84 84 85 85 86 87 88 89
CLOTHING ANI HEAD-DRESSES RATIONS TRAINING ROUTE MARCH REVIEWS MANŒUVRES BANDS COLOURS MILITARY LAW EMPLOYED ME EDUCATION AMUSEMENTS	O KIT OF T	 HE BRI	 ITISH 	ARMY						82 84 84 85 85 86 87 88 89 90
CLOTHING ANI HEAD-DRESSES RATIONS TRAINING ROUTE MARCH REVIEWS MANŒUVRES BANDS COLOURS MILITARY LAW EMPLOYED M: EDUCATION AMUSEMENTS THE REGIMEN	O KIT OF T IING tral I		 ITISH 	ARMY						82 84 84 85 85 86 87 88 89 90
CLOTHING ANI HEAD-DRESSES RATIONS TRAINING ROUTE MARCH REVIEWS MANŒUVRES BANDS COLOURS MILITARY LAW EMPLOYED MI EDUCATION AMUSEMENTS THE REGIMEN THE DAILY RO	OKIT OF T IING		 ITISH 	ARMY						82 84 84 85 85 86 87 88 89 90 90
CLOTHING ANI HEAD-DRESSES RATIONS TRAINING ROUTE MARCH REVIEWS MANŒUVRES BANDS COLOURS MILITARY LAW EMPLOYED MI EDUCATION AMUSEMENTS THE REGIMEN THE DAILY R SCALE OF DIE	OKIT OF T IING V EN TAL I		 ITISH 	ARMY						82 84 84 85 85 86 87 88 89 90 90
CLOTHING ANI HEAD-DRESSES RATIONS TRAINING ROUTE MARCH REVIEWS MANŒUVRES BANDS COLOURS MILITARY LAW EMPLOYED MI EDUCATION AMUSEMENTS THE REGIMEN THE DAILY RO	OKIT OF T IING V EN TAL I	HE BRI	 ITISH 	ARMY						82 84 84 85 85 86 87 88 89 90 90

APPENDICES.

		PAGI
I.—REGIMENTS OF BRITISH ARMY	AND	
UNIFORMS	• •	102
II.—TERMS OF SERVICE	- •	107
III.—ARMY ESTIMATES	• •	108
IV.—TABLE OF STRENGTH		100
V.—COST OF CLOTHING A SOLDIER -		110
VI.—MOTTOES OF THE BRITISH ARMY		111
VII.—NATIONALITIES IN THE ARMY -		113
VIII.—RELIGIONS IN THE ARMY		113
IX.—HORSES IN THE ARMY		113
X.—MEDALS AND DECORATIONS -		714

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS.

THE KING IN THE FIELD: WATCHING	THE AT	TACK		
on a Position	•••		Plate	I.
THE KING'S GUARD, WHITEHALL	•••		,,	II.
A CAVALRY BRIGADE	•••	•••	,,	III.
CAVALRY TYPES				IV.
How Army Horses are Taught to Ju	МР		,,	V.
MUSICAL DRIVE OF THE ROYAL HORSE A	RTILLER	Y	"	VI.
18-PR. FIELD GUN IN ACTION			,,	VII.
A BRIGADE (3 BATTERIES) OF HEAVY	FIELD G	UNS		
WITH AMMUNITION COLUMN		•••	,,	VIII.
DISTINCTIVE RANKS OF OFFICERS IN TH	E ARMY		"	IX.
STANDARDS, GUIDONS, AND COLOUI	RS OF	THE		
British Army			,,	X.
British Army Head-dress			,,	XI.
HOWITZER IN ACTION	•••		,,	XII.
BRIDGE BUILDING	•••		,,	XIII.
ROYAL ENGINEERS CONSTRUCTING WIRE				
MENTS	•••		,,	XIV.
SEARCHLIGHT	•••		,,	XV.
THE ROYAL FLYING CORPS: PARADE OF	AEROPLA	NES	,,	XVI.
INTERIOR OF A BARRACK ROOM	•••		,,	XVII.
A BATTALION OF INFANTRY			,,	XVIII
MAXIM GUNS IN ACTION	•••		,,	XIX.
TYPES OF THE BRITISH INFANTRY	•••		,,	XX.
Types of Scottish Infantry Regimen	TS		,,	XXI.
Types of the Departmental Corps			,,	XXII.
THE ARMY SERVICE CORPS				XXIII
FIELD BAKERY	•••		••	XXIV.

NOTE.—The Illustrations in this book have been reproduced from Photographs taken by Messrs. Gale & Polden, Ltd., London, Aldershot and Portsmouth.

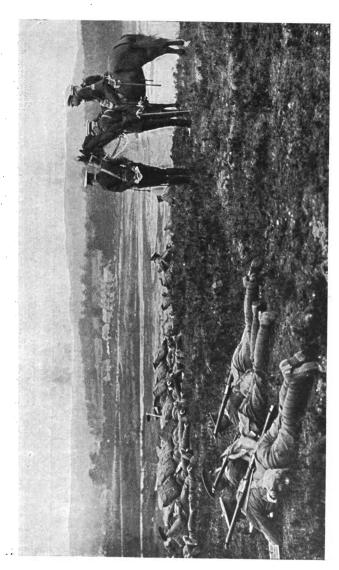
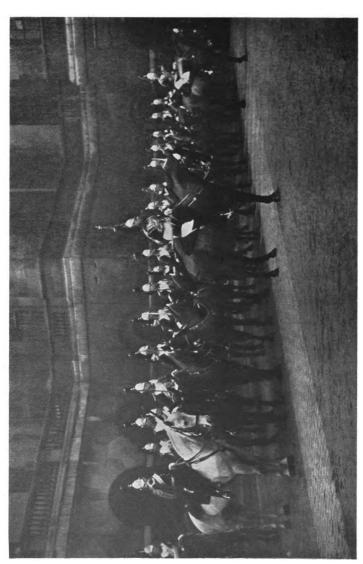


Plate I. THE KING IN THE FIELD: WATCHING THE ATTACK ON A POSITION. His Majesty the King has always taken the closest personal interest in the training of the Army. He is seen watching infantry deployed for attack. The sound system of training has now been proved on the Continent.



THE KING'S GUARD, WHITEHALL.

The changing of the Guard at Whitehall is a sight that never fails to attract a large crowd of sightseers. This Guard is always provided by the Household Cavalry (1st and 2nd Life Guards and Royal Horse Guards (The Blues)), who do no tour of foreign service, but are almost constant Royal Horse Guards (The Blues)). composite Plate II.

A CAVALRY BRIGADE.

This unique photograph shows a brigade of cavalry, consisting of 3 regiments, and a battery of R.H.A., drawn up for inspection. There are represented in this picture some 2,150 men and 1,550 horses. Plate III.

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CAVALRY TYPES.

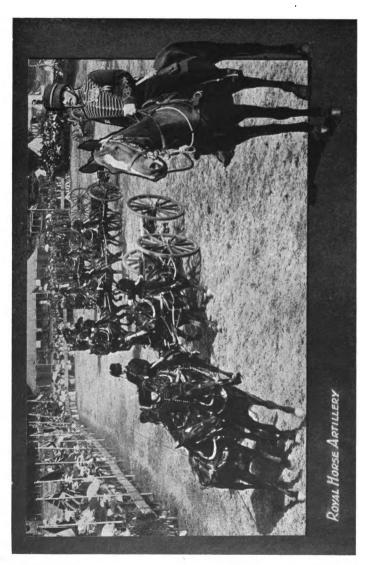
Plate IV.

The British Army is justly proud of its cavalry who have won their honours in every part of the globe. (See Appendix I. for colour of uniform and facings.)

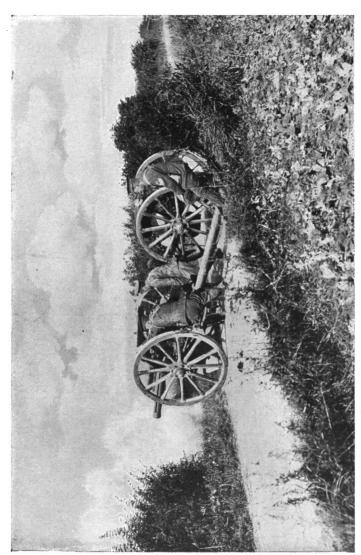


Plate V. HOW ARMY HORSES ARE TAUGHT TO JUMP.

The proper training of cavalry horses is a most important item of military efficiency, and under the system inaugurated by the Cavalry School the intelligence as well as the muscles of the horses are developed



Although the musical drive always elicits great applause at Military Fetes, and is a fine exhibition of good horsemanship, the pride of the gunners is in their gunnery and absolute fearlessness. MUSICAL DRIVE OF THE ROYAL HORSE ARTILLERY. Plate VI.



18-Pr. FIELD GUN IN ACTION.

In the illustration the gun and limber are shown side by side, the wagons containing further ammunition being in the rear. One hundred and seventy-six rounds for each gun in the battery are carried, either in the limbers or in the wagons.

Plate VII.

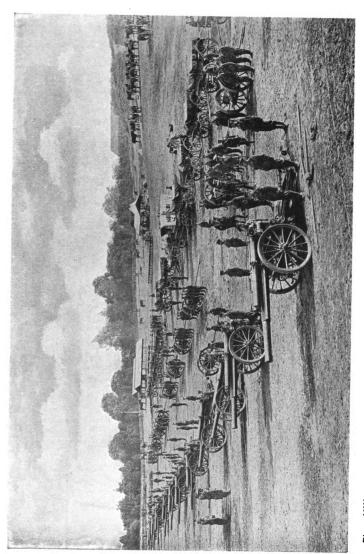


Plate VIII.

A BRIGADE (5 Batteries) OF HEAVY FIELD GUNS, WITH AMMUNITION COLUMNS. The twelve 60-pr. Howitzers shown above, is the largest force of heavy artillery ever massed on a parade ground. To take the brigade into the field fully equipped, 18 officers, 672 men, 531 horses and 12 wagons would be required.

ABC OF THE ARMY.

I. THE COMPOSITION OF THE ARMY.

A NATIONAL MACHINE.

There is nothing to which the British Army, or in fact the Army of any first-class Power, can be compared, with so much accuracy, as to a great machine. Parts, whose special sphere of work seem as wide apart as the poles, have in reality but one great end and aim and that to work in common accord for a common purpose, under a chief directing hand. And, like a machine, the Army must be perfect in all details. Should there be a loose rivet here, or a faulty bolt there, the whole structure may be thrown out of gear, involving in its failure the destruction of an Empire that has been built up by years of patient endurance, hard fighting, and cemented by the blood of thousands of brave men. Such a machine is the British Army of to-day, a huge creation of the finest and best tempered material, with all its component parts working in that smooth, noiseless manner that always accompanies an attention to details. And though at times cries may arise that certain parts are ancient or worn out, there are still left in England good material and good brains to reconstruct the faulty portion and bring the old British engine up to the requirements of modern days.

But it is not of the machine as a whole that it is purposed to treat in this book. Since the South African War that ever-quoted person, "the man in the street," has had a passing acquaintance with divisions, brigades and battalions, but of the parts that go to make up these units he knows little or nothing, and it is more especially of these that it is proposed to treat within this small work. Let the little Englander say what he will, not only "the man in the street," but the woman at the tea-table, loves his or her red- or blue-coated brother of the gun, and, learning of him, they learn of the screws and the rivets of this our greatest national machine.

THE THREE ARMS.

Taking it in its broadest sense, the British Army can be divided into what is commonly known as the three arms, cavalry, artillery, and infantry; but in addition to these there are also certain corps and departments, chief among these being the Corps of Royal Engineers, whose duties cover a field embracing aircraft, ballooning, wireless telegraphy, telegraphs, railways, bridge and fortress building, and siege works; the Army Service Corps, who deal exclusively with the supplies and the transport required for the Army; the Army Ordnance Corps, whose sphere of work covers the supply of not only arms and ammunition, but also of barrack furniture, clothing equipment, etc., and the Royal Army Medical Corps, the Army Pay Corps, and the Army Veterinary Corps, whose very names imply the duties which they are called upon to perform.

COMPOSITION OF THE ARMY IN THE FIELD.

But in the same way as the British Army contains all these separate units or parts, so a force detached for service in any part of the world is, as it were, a miniature reproduction of the larger machine from which it is evolved, as it too carries with it representatives of every branch, varying in strength according to the size of the expedition they are accompanying. In small expeditions against savages one or more arms may be detailed.

Before the South African War much was heard of Army Corps, and such were constituted in 1901, but at the present time the highest unit recognised is a division, the composition of which on a war establishment would At the head would be a Lieutenantbe as follows: General, who would be assisted by a staff of officers, including General Staff Officers, an Assistant-Quartermaster-General, a Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant-General, Aides-de-Camp and Signalling, Medical, Sanitary, Ordnance, and Veterinary Officers, especially detailed for duty with the staff. All these staff officers would be specially trained, the great majority of them being graduates of the Staff Colleges at Camberley or Quetta (India), and specialists in the various branches upon which they would be called to give advice. The division itself would consist of three infantry brigades, each with a Brigadier-General in command, while to these would be added what are known as Divisional Troops, consisting of a proportion of Cavalry, Field and Heavy Artillery,

Engineers, Army Service Corps, and Royal Army Medical Corps, the whole division having a total strength of just over 18,000 of all ranks, with about 5,600 horses. The infantry brigades that go to form the division would consist of four battalions, each under their own lieutenant-colonel, and would have a strength of about 4,000 of all ranks, with about 400 horses.

For wars on a large scale two, three, or more divisions might be employed, in which case a proportion of all branches of the service would be added under the designation of army troops.

A Cavalry Brigade.

Mounted troops, if required in large numbers, would be formed into Cavalry Brigades, consisting of three regiments of cavalry, with a total strength of about 1,700 all ranks, and about 1,850 horses, the whole being under the command of a Brigadier-General, with a staff consisting of an Aide-de-Camp, Brigade-Major, Staff Captain, and Signalling Officer. Where larger numbers of cavalry than a Brigade are required Cavalry Divisions would be formed, consisting of 4 Cavalry Brigades with a certain proportion of Royal Horse Artillery, Royal Engineers, Army Service Corps, and Royal Army Medical Corps, but so large a unit is seldom used in actual British warfare.

At the present time we have serving in the United Kingdom Five Cavalry Brigades and six Divisions of Infantry, and with these an expeditionary force of six Infantry and one Cavalry Divisions could be formed, with a total strength of about 118,000 men and about 43,500 horses.

Compared with the huge standing armies of Continental nations, these figures seem small indeed; but, when it is remembered that 85 special trains are required to move a division at war strength, while the road space occupied by such a body is over $14\frac{1}{2}$ miles, some idea of the responsibility the control of such a huge machine involves can be imagined.

The above figures are such as would, under the present establishments, be used in wars conducted on a large scale, but on the other hand, as our wars are carried on in every kind of country and against widely varying enemies, many departures from this rule are necessitated. Thus if the country is unsuitable for wheeled transport, pack animals would be employed; whilst against savages the artillery is often reduced and the number of cavalry increased. If also, as in the Abyssinian War, the pioneer work is likely to be heavy, the proportion of engineers is increased, while, as in the late South African War, it is often advantageous to decrease the infantry and increase the mounted men.

COMPOSITION OF THE ARMY AT HOME.

And now having given very briefly the composition of an army in the field, we will compare it with the organisation of the army at home in the piping times of peace.

The King is the head of the Army; the chief constitutional adviser of the Crown being the Secretary of State for War, who is responsible to Parliament for the efficiency of the Military Forces of the Realm, and the proper expenditure of the money annually voted by Parliament for their maintenance. To assist in this huge work there has been established—since the abolition of the post of Commander-in-Chief—an Army Council consisting of 4 military and 2 civil members (not including the War Secretary), the members of which act not only as colleagues of the Secretary of State, but also as superintendents of the several branches of the War Office.

Leaving the organization of the War Office, we come to the manner in which the Army is distributed throughout the British Isles. For administrative purposes, the United Kingdom is divided into seven Commands and the London District (which is separate from any Command), these Commands being as under:—

Command.		Headquarters.		Divis Regular.	ions. Territorial.
Aldershot	•••	Aldershot	•••	2	_
Southern	•••	Salisbury	•••	I	2
Eastern	•••	London		I	2
Irish		Dublin		2	
*Scottish	•••	Edinburgh			2
*Northern		York	• • •		3
*Western	•••	Chester			3
*London Distric	t	London			2

The troops quartered in these commands, including also the Special Reserve and the Territorial Force, are as far as possible organised into brigades and divisions,

Note.—*The Regular Troops in the last three commands and the London District vary considerably.

with the necessary artillery and engineers to form the divisional troops. The Commands are also, except in the case of Aldershot, divided into districts, which are again sub-divided into Regimental Districts, each of which forms the area to which is allotted one, and in a few cases two, of the regiments of the Infantry of the Line, which are chiefly recruited from such regimental These vary, of course, very much in size, according to the density of the population, as it has been the endeavour of the Army Council as far as possible to constitute districts such as would contain as nearly as possible about 200,000 males. At a convenient town in the district is the Regimental Depôt, where the recruits of the line and the Special Reserve are trained.

Each command has at its head a General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, who, assisted by his staff, is responsible for the training, efficiency, and discipline of all the troops—Regular, Special Reserve, and Territorial and for the administration of his command. To assist in the purely administrative duties there is in each command an officer on the staff styled "Major- (or Brigadier-) General in charge of Administration," who, to relieve the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief of Administrative services, takes all these under his own wing, and corresponds concerning them direct with the War Office. The "Clerical General," as he is sometimes called, is one of the hardest worked and most important officers in a command, and he is the one with whom the general public is most often brought into contact,

II. CAVALRY.

The British cavalry consists of 31 regiments, divided into 3 regiments of Household Cavalry and 28 regiments of the Line, the latter consisting of 7 regiments of Dragoon Guards, 3 regiments of Dragoons, 6 regiments of Lancers, and 12 of Hussars, these for recruiting purposes being grouped into 4 corps, called respectively Household Cavalry, Dragoons of the Line, Lancers of the Line, and Hussars of the Line. The distinction formerly made into Heavy and Light Cavalry is now entirely abolished.

THE TROOP.

In the cavalry the troop contains from 38 to 50 N.C.O.'s and men. Four such troops form a squadron.

THE SQUADRON.

Each squadron is commanded by a major, assisted by a captain, and consists, at a war strength, of about 160 all ranks, and about 170 horses.

THE REGIMENT.

Under the latest scheme, there are three squadrons in a regiment, which is commanded by a lieutenant-colonel, with a regimental staff consisting of an adjutant, and quartermaster, with various warrant officers and staff-

sergeants. It is organised into three squadrons (A, B, C), with a depôt which it holds in common with other regiments of the same arm, and at which recruits will be trained. Unlike other branches of the Army, a regiment of cavalry sent on active service has a smaller strength than when at home, it being in the latter case about 550 all ranks, with about 650 horses (about 90 are boarded out), and in the former about 550, with about 600 horses.

CAVALRY BRIGADE.

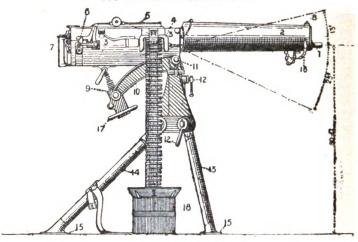
As noted in the first chapter, regiments of cavalry are formed into Cavalry Brigades, 3 to a brigade, and the regiments now serving at home have been so formed. If necessary, and this has been done on a small scale during recent manœuvres, a cavalry division would be formed consisting of four brigades, divisional troops in the shape of R.A., R.E., A.S.C., and R.A.M.C. being added.

MACHINE GUN SECTION.

Each regiment has also a machine gun section under a subaltern, the two machine guns with which it is armed being carried with ammunition in four General Service wagons. This weapon, the Maxim, is the smallest, but not the least useful, member of the gun family, and is chambered for the '303 cartridge, identical with that used in the Government rifle. It has a nominal rate of fire of 450 rounds per minute, but the water jacket which surrounds the barrel to keep it cool, requires, when this rate of firing is kept up, to be refilled after about 2,000 rounds

have been fired. The gun is fed by means of belts of cartridges, each containing 250 rounds. Since with machine guns an intense and very rapid fire can be brought to bear in a short space of time, they are very useful for

303 MAXIM MACHINE GUN.



Index of Parts of the Maxim Gun.

- 1. Barrel. 2. Barrel Casing.
- 3. Breech Casing. 4. Feed Block.
 5. Tangent Sight.
- 6. Crank Handle. 7. Handle, Firing Lever, &c. 8. Foresight.
- 9. Elevating Gear.

- 10. Crosshead Arm. 11. Crosshead.
- 12. Jamming Handles.13. Front Legs.
- 14. Rear Leg. 15. Shoes.
- 16, Steam Escape Hole. 17. Handwheel, Elevating Gear.
- 18. Ammunition Box.

supplying a deficiency in infantry fire, or for bringing a large amount of musketry fire to bear over a predetermined and limited field. It is essentially a weapon of opportunity.

THE NON-COMMISSIONED RANKS.

The establishment of non-commissioned officers in a cavalry regiment being high in proportion to the infantry, this branch of the service offers to a keen and intelligent man a good chance of promotion. Each regiment contains two warrant officers, the sergeant-major (corporalmajor in the Household Cavalry) and bandmaster, while each squadron has on a war footing no less than 10 sergeants and 9 corporals; this includes one squadronsergeant-major and one squadron-quartermaster-sergeant, the first being responsible for the discipline, and the second for the stores of their respective squadrons. In addition to these non-commissioned officers, there are also the quartermaster-sergeant and the various artificer non-commissioned officers, farriers, saddlers, saddletree-makers, etc., whose ranks vary from corporal to quartermaster-sergeant.

THE ARMS OF THE CAVALRY.

The arms of the cavalry are the short rifle, a full description of which is given on page 46; the sword, the favourite weapon of the cavalryman from time immemorial, which is carried by all ranks and attached (when mounted) to the saddle, the weight of which with scabbard is 3lbs. 13ozs., and without the scabbard 2lbs. 6½ozs.; the lance, carried in addition by Lancer regiments, and the revolver, carried by warrant officers, staff-sergeants, and trumpeters. Ammunition for the rifle is carried in a bandolier over the left shoulder, each

soldier carrying 100 rounds, an additional 400 rounds per man being carried in the reserve and ammunition columns.

DISTINCTIVE DRESS OF THE CAVALRY.

The three regiments of Household Cavalry (the 1st and 2nd Regiments of Life Guards and the Royal Horse Guards) are easily distinguished from all other cavalry regiments of the British Army by being dressed and equipped as Cuirassiers, the "tin weskits" of the London street arab. Of the seven Regiments of Dragoon Guards -representing the old "regiments of Horse"-six wear scarlet uniforms, and one, the 6th Dragoon Guards (The Carabiniers) blue. There are also three regiments of Dragoons. Of these corps the Dragoons wear white metal helmets and Dragoon Guards wear helmets of brass, and bearing on the front a laurel wreath enclosing a white metal or brass eight pointed star, in the centre of which is the regimental device or number. The various regiments of Dragoon Guards can be best distinguished by their facings, these being as follow:-

1st—Blue. 4th—Blue.
2nd—Buff. 5th—Dark Green.
3rd—Yellow. 7th—Black.

The three regiments of Dragoons are distinguished by scarlet uniforms of the pattern of the Dragoon Guards, but with facings of cloth instead of velvet. The 2nd Dragoons, better known as the Royal Scots Greys, wear bearskins.

The 12 British Hussar regiments now existing were most of them previously Light Dragoon corps, Hussar regiments not being recognised until 1805. They are all distinguished by dark blue tunics, looped and braided. The overalls are also blue, except in the case of the 11th Hussars, when they are crimson. In full dress the regiments are best told from the plumes, the colour of these being as follows:—

White—3rd, 7th, 13th, 14th, 19th. Scarlet—4th, 15th. Scarlet and White—18th. Red and White—8th. Yellow—20th. Black and White—10th. Crimson and White—11th.

Another method of distinguishing them is by means of the busby bags, which hang down over the right side of the busby, the colour of these being as follows:—

Garter Blue—3rd.
Yellow—4th, 14th.
Scarlet—7th, 8th, 10th, 15th.
Crimson—11th, 20th.
Buff—13th.
Blue—18th.
White—10th.

Lancer regiments were first organised in the British Army in 1815; when 4 regiments of Light Dragoons were formed into Lancers. The six Lancer regiments now in existence, with the single exception of the 16th Lancers (scarlet tunic with blue fronts) are distinguished by blue tunics with coloured fronts. These fronts are as follow:

5th (Royal Irish)—Scarlet.

9th (Queen's Royal)—Scarlet.

12th (Prince of Wales's Royal)—Scarlet.

17th (Duke of Cambridge's Own)-White.

21st (Empress of India's)—French Grey.

The 5th, 9th, and 12th can be easily distinguished, as the 5th wear a green, the 9th a black and white, and the 12th a scarlet, plume, while black is also worn by the 16th and white by the 17th and 21st.

COLOURS.

In the matter of regimental colours, a good deal of difference occurs between the various cavalry corps. Each regiment of the Household Cavalry carries four satin Standards, namely, a King's Standard and 3 Regimental Standards; the Dragoon Guards' colours, also known as Standards, are now reduced in number to one per regiment, and are of silk damask; while the colours of the Dragoons, known as Guidons, are of silk, and are borne in the proportion of one per regiment. Guidons were carried by both Hussar and Lancer regiments down to 1834, when they were ordered to be discontinued, and the badges and honours to be henceforth displayed on the appointments.

It is interesting to note that at one time the terms "ensign" and "guidon" were applied to the bearer of

the colour of a company, as well as to the colour itself, but ensign is now applied only to colours at sea, while guidon has remained with the Dragoons. The distinction between a standard and a guidon lies in the fact that the standard is square \square , while the guidon is swallow-tailed with rounded edges \square .

COST OF FULL DRESS.

Picturesque as are the full dresses of the various cavalry regiments, it must be remembered that they are practically the most expensive in the British Army. Most expensive of all is the Life Guardsman, whose gold-laced outfit, familiar to every Londoner, costs the modest sum of £31 11s. 8d., while that of the Lancer costs £14 4s. 6d., the cheapest of all being the Hussar, whose total cost is only £13 16s. 7d. (See page 110.)

OLD CAVALRY CUSTOMS.

Many quaint old customs linger amongst the Household Cavalry, one being that the title sergeant has never been used in the corps. In their early days the corporals of the Life Guards were commissioned officers, ranking with the senior lieutenants of other regiments. There were no non-commissioned officers down to 1756, all the minor details of regimental duty being entrusted to "select private men," who were known as "right-hand men," but in that year the four senior right-hand men were appointed quartermasters, and the four juniors corporals. At the present time in the Household Cavalry

corporals-of-horse and corporal-majors take the place of sergeant and squadron-sergeant-majors of other cavalry regiments.

THE RÔLE OF CAVALRY ON SERVICE.

Of the rôle of the cavalry on the field of battle it was argued 10 years ago that the days of "shock action" are over, that never again shall we witness cavalry charges on the battlefield, that the lance and the sword are obsolete as weapons, and that in the future the cavalry soldier will be trained first and foremost to fight on foot with a rifle, using his horse solely as a means of locomotion. This view has never, however, been put forward by any Cavalry Officer of experience, nor has it been generally accepted. In any case, the important duties of reconnoitring and reconnaissance ahead of the main Army will certainly devolve on the cavalry, and the execution of this duty will require the most careful training of each individual horse soldier.

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III. THE ROYAL ARTILLERY.

There is perhaps no branch of the army so popular as "the gunners," and this deservedly, for no regiment has contributed more through the ages of conflict to our national prestige than the Royal Regiment of Artillery. Since their organisation as a regiment in 1716, the establishment being then only two small companies, there is not a war in which they have not been engaged, and worthily have they upheld their two famous mottoes of "Ubique," everywhere, and "Quo Fas et Gloria ducunt," where duty and glory lead. In Spain, Belgium, the Crimea, India, Egypt, not a battle or siege of any magnitude has been conducted without artillery.

THE ROYAL HORSE ARTILLERY.

For administrative purposes the artillery is divided into two corps, (1) the Horse and Field, and (2) the Mountain and Garrison Artillery, but just at present it is of the Royal Horse Artillery alone, or as they are more commonly known, the R.H.A., that we propose to deal. Founded first in 1793, England was the first nation to adopt horse artillery pure and simple, that is, gunners on horseback to ride everywhere with the guns and to serve them. So popular did the corps become that they soon had, as at the present day, the first choice of recruits,

while the corps has always been distinguished by the keenness of its officers. It might be noted, in parenthesis, that the officers of the Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery are interchangeable, frequently on promotion an officer being posted from one branch to the other. That the R.H.A. have deserved well of their country is shown by the fact that by order of the Sovereign they always, when on parade with their guns, take the right of the line, having in such a case precedence over all other troops.

A R.H.A. BATTERY.

The R.H.A. is to-day organised into 25 batteries, denominated by the letters A to Y. The strength of these batteries varies a good deal in time of peace, but when brought up to a war establishment they muster about 200 of all ranks, with about 230 horses and 6 guns. Each battery is commanded by a major, who is assisted by a captain, while the battery is divided into 3 sections, numbered 1, 2, and 3, each commanded by a lieutenant. Each section is further divided into two sub-sections, lettered from A to F, each consisting of one gun with its wagon, and the men and horses belonging to it under the command of a sergeant, who is called No. 1. Each section is self-contained; that is, it can be detached for duty at any moment. The number of men required for the service of each gun is 11, of whom 9 are mounted, the 2 dismounted men being carried on the wagons.

R.H.A. BRIGADE.

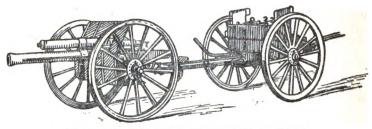
Two horse artillery batteries with an ammunition column form a Horse Artillery Brigade, the strength of this unit being about 680 officers and men, with about 780 horses, the whole being commanded by a lieutenant-colonel. The Ammunition Column, as its name implies, is for the purpose of supplying the batteries and the cavalry with ammunition, and it tends to add considerably to the size of an artillery brigade. Indeed, a brigade of R.H.A. on the march requires no small space, as in addition to the 12 guns and limbers, there are altogether some 70 wagons and carts.

THE R.H.A. GUN.

The R.H.A. batteries have recently been re-armed with a new 13-pounder quick-firing gun, which has a calibre of 3 inches, and which weighs approximately 6cwt. The weight of the projectile is 12½ lbs., and its initial velocity 1,680 feet per second, while the gun has an effective range of about 6,300 yards.

This gun is made of steel, and consists of the A-tube, a series of layers of steel wire, jacket, and breech ring. Over a portion of this A-tube, which extends from the rear end of the chamber to the muzzle, are wound successive layers of steel wire, the ends of which are secured to steel rings. The jacket is fitted over both the exterior of the wire and A-tube. The gun is further provided with a hydraulic buffer to limit the recoil, and running out springs, by means of which the gun after recoil is returned to the firing position.

In comparing the figures given above with those of the Field Artillery and Heavy Artillery, it must be always borne in mind that the essential feature of the horse gunners is mobility, not weight, and that as they are usually detailed to accompany cavalry, where a horse can go there must the gun go, and that at a pace that usually makes the onlooker's hair stand on end. It is safe to say that no one has ever seen a horse artillery battery gallop past at the conclusion of a big review at Aldershot, or in the musical drive at the Royal Naval



13-pr. B.L. FIELD CARRIAGE AND LIMBER.

and Military Tournament, a brilliant rush of colour, jingling metal, flashing steel, and iron hoofs, without feeling proud of England's Royal Horse Artillery.

Besides its guns, each battery also carries for its own immediate protection a proportion of rifles, 48 for each battery, while every gunner in the ammunition column is also provided with one of these weapons. That the gunners as a whole are just as much at home with the smaller as with the larger weapon is shown by the good

work done by a section of the R.A. in South Africa, when at a moment's notice they were turned from the men behind the gun into mounted rifles.

POPULARITY OF THE R.H.A.

To discover the cause of the popularity of the Royal Horse Artillery among would-be recruits we have to add to the attractiveness of the shell jacket the fact that this branch of the service is better paid than the infantry, and that the large proportion of artificers required—saddlers, farriers, wheelers, and carriage smiths—offers a good opening to any man with an aptitude for one of these trades, the percentage of non-commissioned ranks among these artificers being very high.

With a glorious past the Royal Horse Artillery—nay, the whole of the Royal Regiment of Artillery, Horse, Field, and Garrison—give promise of an even more glorious future. They carry no colours or battle honours, as the latter cover every campaign since their creation, and their colours are their guns, hence the heroic devotion so often displayed in endeavouring to save what has perhaps become a useless piece of iron. But not to the gunner does it appear as useless: it speaks to him of the honour of the regiment, and he is determined even at the risk of life itself to save it from the pollution of a hostile touch. To those who would learn what this means we would suggest that they should read the history of the Royal Artillery, by Major Duncan.

THE ROYAL FIELD ARTILLERY.

Although not occupying so distinguished a position in the order of precedence as the Royal Horse, yet the Royal Field Artillery hold a position of which any corps might be proud, coming as they do next after the cavalry.

THE R.F.A. BATTERY.

Like the R.H.A., they are organised in batteries, of which there are 147, the war strength of a battery being about 200 all ranks, with about 170 horses and 6 guns. It will be noticed that the proportion of horses is not so great in this branch, the reason of this being that in Field Artillery speed is less necessary than in the Horse Artillery, and not only are the guns much heavier, but also a proportion of the gunners, instead of being mounted, ride on the limbers. The organisation of the battery is exactly similar to that of the R.H.A., having a major in command, assisted by a captain, while each of the three sections is commanded by a lieutenant, there being a further division of the sections into sub-sections, consisting of one gun with its wagon, and the men and horses belonging to it, under the command of a sergeant known as "No. 1." Batteries are known by a number, 1-147, and are formed into Field Artillery Brigades, 3 batteries to a brigade, with the exception of six Reserve Brigades, which have only two batteries each. brigade is commanded by a lieutenant-colonel, and consists of about 800 all ranks, with about 750 horses, six horses being required for each gun. What these figures mean will perhaps be better understood when it is learned that the number of horses required for a single brigade of Field Artillery, including the 18 guns, would form a continuous double line from Whitehall to St. Paul's Cathedral, nearly a mile and a half in length, while the horses required by the R.F.A. on a peace footing would, if extended in a single line, with just space enough to trot, extend for a distance of over 20 miles. Whether we have the horses available to supply our cavalry and artillery in a great war is very doubtful, especially when it is remembered how great the wastage will of necessity be.

THE R.F.A. GUNS.

The weapon of the Field Artillery Batteries is the 18-pr. quick-firing gun, which has a calibre of 3.3 inches, weighs 9 cwt., has an effective range of 6,200 yards, and has, like the 13-pr., special recoil arrangements, the barrel being held in a V shaped groove and protected by a hood. The gun is constructed like the 13-pr. already described. The shrapnel shell fired by this weapon contains some 364 bullets (41 per lb.), the whole cartridge weighing 18½ lbs. One hundred and seventy-six rounds of ammunition are carried for each gun with the battery, a reserve of 322 being carried in the Ammunition Column.

The following general characteristics will now be found in all field guns, the details varying a little in the various types: A calibre of 3 inches, a shell of from 12 to 18 lbs. in weight, discharged with an initial velocity of 1,600 feet a second; a gun fitted with an automatic recoiling saddle, and with a spade or drag attachment for, as far as possible, destroying the recoil, a quickly acting breech action, and a metallic cartridge case.

Included in the 49 brigades of Field Artillery are six known as howitzer brigades, these being armed with a

86 SIDE ELEVATION

FIELD CARRIAGE *Q.F. 18-pr. (MARK I.).

- 1. Gun or Barrel.
- 2. Hydraulic Buffer and Spring Case.
- 3. Dial Sight.
- 4. Shield.
- 5. Trail. 6. Spade.
- 7. Trail Handle.
- Traversing Lever.
 Trail Eye.

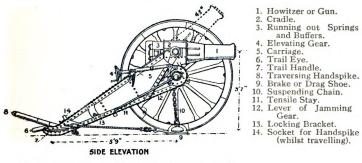
- 10, Steel Guard (for protecting gunlayer).
- Elevating Gear.
 Actuating Screw for Brake.
- 13. Seats for Gunlayers, 14. Traversing Gear.
- 15. Rocking Bar Sight and Clinometer.
- 16. Breech Mechanism.
- 17. Cradle.

5-in. breech-loading howitzer, having a range of 5,000 yards, and throwing a projectile of 50 lbs. (lyddite or shrapnel) with an initial velocity of 2,346 feet per second. Howitzers differ from ordinary guns in being shorter and of lighter construction, their particular function being to fire heavy shells at a high angle of elevation.

^{*} Q.F.-Quick Firer.

By means of this indirect or high angle fire heavy projectiles can be dropped on the enemy when under cover, as trenches, etc., furnish very little protection against vertical fire. Besides this, howitzers are used for carrying out demolitions at a distance, and by their means fire can also be maintained over the heads of attacking troops up to the moment of assault. In order to obtain the greatest destructive effect the shells of howitzers are

FIELD CARRIAGE *B.L., 5-inch HOWITZER (MARK L.).



Extreme Latitude of Elevation, 45°; Depression, 5°.

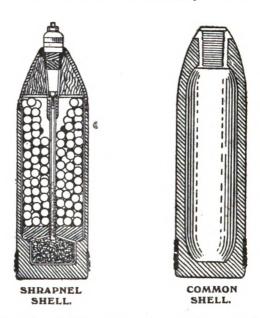
filled with a high explosive, such as lyddite. The maximum elevation of the British howitzer is 45 degrees.

LYDDITE AND SHRAPNEL.

The only projectile used by field guns is the shrapnel shell, but field howitzers and heavy guns carry both lyddite and shrapnel shell. Lyddite is the service high explosive for filling common shells, and is really picric acid brought

^{*} B.L.-Breech Loader.

to a dense state by fusion, and poured into the shell, where it solidifies. The drawback to common shells filled with lyddite is that when burst on the ground they are poor man-killers, owing to their exceeding local effect, but on the other hand they are very effective against material and artificial cover, the destructive effect of lyddite being much



greater than that of powder, owing to the excessive blast produced by the very violent and rapid explosion. The shrapnel shell, the one in most common use, is made to carry as many bullets as possible, and is provided with a burster suitable for opening the shell and releasing the bullets; all shrapnel shells are provided with time or percussion fuzes, which render it possible to burst the shell as may be wished, either on striking the object (percussion action), or at some selected point in its course of flight (time action). The shell used with the 18-pr. Q.F. with which the R.F.A. is armed, has a weight of $18\frac{1}{2}$ lbs., and contains 364 bullets, these bullets even at the extreme range of the gun having a striking energy up to 200 yards from the point of burst.

THE UNIFORM OF THE R.F.A.

Although more identified with the Horse than the Garrison Artillery, the dress of the Royal Field Artillery is similar to the latter rather than the former, the shell jacket and busby of the horse gunner being replaced by the helmet and tunic. Indeed, the only practical distinction in appearance between the Field and Garrison is that the former being a mounted corps wear strapped overalls, Wellington boots and spurs, instead of the trousers and laced-up boots of the garrison gunner, and in place of the pipe-clayed belt the field artilleryman wears a red and blue girdle.

THE ROYAL GARRISON ARTILLERY— MOUNTAIN DIVISION.

The second of the two corps into which the Royal Artillery is divided is the Royal Garrison Artillery, consisting of the Mountain Division of 9 batteries and garrison artillery of 87 companies and 12 heavy batteries scattered practically all over the world.

Of the Mountain Division of the R.G.A. we need say little, as it is few in number, consisting only of 9 batteries,

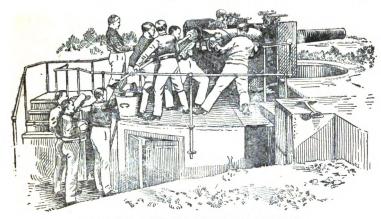
one being stationed in Egypt and the remainder on the Indian Frontier. The batteries are organised in a similar manner to those of the R.F.A., while they are armed with a 10-pr. jointed gun and a 2.95-in. Q.F. mountain gun, both of which can be taken to pieces and carried on pack animals. These guns have a range of some 4,000 yards.

GARRISON COMPANIES, R.G.A.

Lastly, in the list of the divisions of the R.A., we come to the garrison companies, which, posted as they are at most of England's defended ports, are the portion with which the civilians are best acquainted. In distinction to the R.H.A. and R.F.A., the Garrison Artillery are divided into companies, each commanded by a major, assisted by a captain, with usually 3 subalterns. Each company is again divided into 3 sections of 2 sub-sections each. The establishment of these companies vary very much according to the number of men required to man the armament of the particular fortress at which they are stationed, but as a general rule they consist of about 160 of all ranks.

COAST DEFENCE GUNS.

The armament of the Garrison Artillery consists mainly of those heavy guns which form the defence of batteries commanding important harbours or rivers. These guns vary in size from the 6-in. of 7 tons to the 10-in. of 29 tons. The weight of the projectile cast by this last-named gun is about 500 lbs., the muzzle velocity of the shell being 2,040 feet per second, and the extreme range 10,000 yards. The

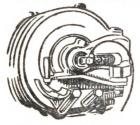


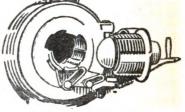
6-inch B.L. GUN, MARK VII. (IN ACTION).

destructive powers of this weapon may be estimated to some extent by the fact that at 1,000 yards distance a shell from it will penetrate a depth of 20.7 inches of wrought iron. Next in point of size comes the 9.2-in. gun, which can be fired at the rate of three rounds per minute. This gun has a weight of 27 to 28 tons, unmounted, an extreme length of 442.35 inches, and takes a projectile of 380 lbs. weight, having a striking power at a range of nearly two miles, equal to carrying the shell through 25 inches of wrought iron. Its extreme range is some 13,800 yards, or nearly eight miles. This gun is constructed of a steel tube bound round with successive layers of flat steel wire, the whole being surmounted by a jacket; it is designed for percussion firing and for electric firing with wireless tubes, and is so arranged that the gun cannot be fired before the breech is closed.

The latest pattern of the 6-in. Q.F. gun weighs 7 tons, has a length of 315 inches, and the remarkably high muzzle velocity of 3,050 feet per second, its extreme range being 12,000 yards. Its projectile of 100 lbs. is the heaviest that can be man-handled, and the weapon can be fired at a rate of 12 rounds per minute. This gun is also adapted for service on railway trucks.

SCREWED BREECH BLOCK MECHANISM OF A 6-inch GUN.





1. Breech closed for firing.

2. Breech opened for loading.

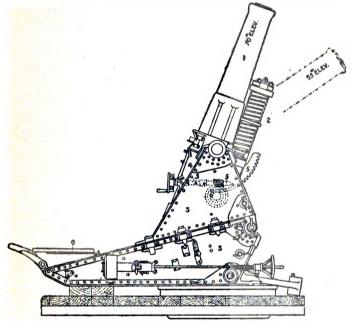
Note.—These breech blocks are made to swing round on a carrier arm which has a block gear. This having entered the radial gaps in the breech screw of the gun is now threaded, locking the same into the gun itself.

Besides these heavy guns, the garrison gunner is also trained in the handling of light armament for fortresses, such as the quick-firers, which throw projectiles of from I to 12 pounds, as well as machine guns mounted on travelling or parapet carriages. Among these are the 6-pr. Q.F. Hotchkiss, which has a weight of 8 cwt., and throws a projectile of 6 lbs. to a distance of 4,500 yards, and the 6-pr. Q.F. Nordenfeldt, whose range and capabilities are almost similar to those of the Hotchkiss. This type of gun would be largely used in repelling boat attacks.

SIEGE GUNS.

It is not, however, to be expected that the Royal Garrison Artillery should be always on the defensive, as it is necessary that sometimes they should assume the

LARGE CARRIAGE, 6-inch, 30-cwt. HOWITZER (MARK I.).



- 1. Howitzer.
- 2. Hydraulic Buffers and Springs.
 3. Side Brackets.

- 4. Cradle.
- Elevating Gear.
 Sighting Step.

Note.—The approximate weight of the projectile fired from this gun is 100 lbs. Generally these guns are mounted on wheels, but the above sketch shows how itzer in position (fast mounted). As a position battery or during a siege in actual warfare, double the elevation can thus be attained. The shell from this gun weighs approximately 106 lbs

offensive, and for this purpose the heavy guns are brought by rail to a position from which they can destroy towns

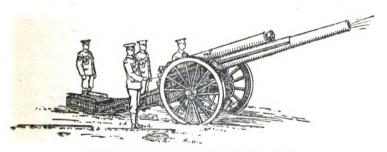
and defences rather than men. This class includes some four guns, and of these perhaps the most all-round useful one is the 6-in. B.L. Howitzer, which is sufficiently mobile to be drawn by horses. This piece, which is built entirely of steel, has a total length of 7 ft. 10 in., weighs, with fittings, 28 cwt. 3 grs., and has a bore length of 84 inches. It is so constructed as to allow of the howitzer being fired at angles varying from point blank to 35° elevation or 10° depression, and recoils axially in a cradle which is fitted with hydraulic buffers to limit the recoil to about 18 inches and with powerful springs to return it to the firing position. An anchoring buffer for checking the recoil of the carriage when firing with the wheels on is held in a stay which is attached to the axletree; this will bring the carriage to rest in a recoil of about five inches. The weight of the projectile thrown by this weapon is 100 or 122 lbs., and its range 5,200 yards.

Somewhat heavier, but constructed in a similar manner, is the 9'45-in. Howitzer, which has a total length of 92'55 inches, and weighs, with fittings, 41 cwt. 2 qrs. It is so constructed as to allow of firing at angles of elevation from 42 degrees to 63 degrees. The total weight of the shell cast by this weapon is 280 lbs., having a maximum length of 28'646 inches, and it is hurled for a distance of over 8,000 yards.

HEAVY BATTERIES.

Twelve of the garrison companies are now organised as Heavy Batteries with the Divisional Artillery, and are armed with a 60-pr. B.L. gun, which has a barrel length of 14 ft., weighs 39 cwt., and fires a shell weighing 60 lbs., with a range of 10,000 yards. These heavy guns, which have been described as "the heavy fathers of the military drama," appeared in the rôle of field guns for the first time in the South African War, where they certainly did yeoman service.

The mobile gun of position is a new factor in the game of war, to which it certainly adds grandeur, but some autho-



HEAVY BATTERY FIELD GUN (60-pr.).

rities doubt its utility, though it must be confessed that a projectile which kills at 10,000 yards is entitled to every respect. Several examples of what a surprise packet this "heavy father" can be occurred during the Boer War, a notable one being on September 8th, 1900, when the leading company of the Gordon Highlanders, advancing against the Mauchberg in column of route, was struck by a heavy shell at a range of 7 miles, 3 men being killed and 16 wounded.

GUNS USED IN THE IMPERIAL LAND SERVICE.

Mountain Artillery Guns.

10-pr. B.L. jointed.

2.05-in. Q.F. mountain.

Horse and Field Artillery.

18-pr. Q.F. (R.F.A.).

15-pr. B.L.(R.F.A. Terr. Force).

13-pr. Q.F. (R.H.A.).

15-pr.Q.F.(R.H.A.Terr. Force).

Field Howitzer.

5-in. B.L.

Siege.

9'45-in. B.L. Howitzer. 6-in. B.L. 30-cwt. Howitzer. 9-in. R.M.L. High Angle Gun. 6-in. B.L. Gun.

Heavy Artillery.

60-pr. B.L. (Heavy Batteries). 4'7-in Q.F. (Heavy Batteries of Territorial Force).

Coast Defence.

to-in. B.L.

4-in. Q.F.

9'2-in. B.L.

12-pr. Q.F. 12-cwt.

8-in. B.L. (for railway trucks). 6-pr. Q.F. Hotchkiss.

6-in. B.L.

6-pr. Q.F. Nordenfeldt.

6-in. Q.F.

1-pr. Q.F. Pom-Pom.

4'7-in Q.F.

Q.F.-Quick Firer. B.L.-Breech Loader. R.M.L.-Rifle Muzzle Loading.

THE DRESS OF THE R.A.

In full dress the various branches of the R.A. can be easily distinguished, the R.H.A. wearing a jacket of blue cloth trimmed with yellow cord, while the head-dress is a black sable busby with scarlet busby bag and white plume. The Field and Garrison Artillery wear a tunic of blue cloth with scarlet collar, the head-dress being a helmet of the general pattern, but a gilt ball in a leaf cup is substituted for the usual spike, the Field Artillery wearing overalls and spurs, and the Garrison Artillery trousers with no spurs.

THE NON-COMMISSIONED RANKS.

The establishment of the various batteries and companies being much higher than those of infantry companies, there is a corresponding increase in the number of N.C.O.'s. Where two or more companies are stationed together there is usually a regimental sergeant-major and quartermaster-sergeant, and besides these there is a battery or company sergeant-major and company quartermaster-sergeant attached to each company, while, in addition, the artificers, saddlers, wheelers, farriers, shoeing smiths, hold ranks varying from bombardier to staff-sergeant.

The R.A. further includes in its ranks two that are peculiar to the corps, the first being that of Master Gunner (1st, 2nd, or 3rd class), a grade confined to the Garrison Artillery, the holders of the first two classes of this rank being warrant officers; and, secondly, that of bombardier, a rank which is in matters of precedence slightly below that of corporal.

D 2

IV. THE INFANTRY.

Among all the figures who have moved across the well-worn stage of English history, there has not been one of more living and vital interest than the humble individual who constitutes nine-tenths of the British Army—the British infantryman. Be the question what it will, if it can only be settled by a call to arms, it is to a great extent the infantry soldier who must finally decide the question.

And though to the outsider there seems little difference between the various infantry regiments, the tendency of the present day is to make them alike in their fighting kit. "Military spirit," writes Lord Wolseley, "is made up of trifles, a rose by any other name smells differently to military nostrils. No man who knew soldiers or their peculiar way of thinking, or who was acquainted with the many little trifles that go to make up pride of regiment, and that form, as it were, the link between it and discipline, would ever deprive a soldier of any peculiarity that he prided himself on, without having some overpowering reason for doing so." To the civilian mind this close connection between discipline and pride of regiment is scarcely to be understood, but there is no

doubt that once regiments are deprived of those distinguishing badges that have been earned on some hardfought field, that day will mark a downward step in the annals of the British Army.

THE COMPANY.

The unit of British infantry is the company, which consists on a war footing of about 230, all ranks. This is a major's or captain's command, and is divided into four platoons, being each commanded by a lieutenant. Platoons are again divided into sections, these being commanded by a sergeant or other non-commissioned officer, who is known as the section commander. To assist the captain there is a non-commissioned officer known as the company sergeantmajor, whose duty is to act as a right-hand man to the company officer. He is the senior non-commissioned officer, and attends to the discipline and drill of the company. Ranking with, but junior to, the company sergeantmajor is the company quartermaster-sergeant, and among his manifold duties is that of keeping the company pay sheets and accounts. These ranks are about as far as the average aspirant for promotion can hope to rise, and are positions that call for not only ability, but great tact.

THE BATTALION.

Proceeding up the ladder, we come to the battalion, which consists of 4 companies, or of from 800 to 1,000 officers and men, according as the battalion is on a peace or a war feeting. It might be remembered that the term

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"establishment" is a very elastic one, as it denotes the number of officers and men allowed in any particular unit; this, however, varies very much, the establishment of a battalion at home being the lowest of all, increasing for certain foreign stations, and even more so for India, reaching its highest point at the war establishment. The battalion is commanded by a lieutenant-colonel, assisted by an adjutant, the latter acting as private secretary and right-hand man to the colonel, and bearing the same ratio to that officer as the company sergeant-major does to the captain. The adjutant, by the way, is not a rank, but an appointment, and may be held by either a captain or a lieutenant, but usually the latter. To assist the colonel in the training and administration of the battalion there are also the senior major (other majors commanding companies) and a quartermaster, the last-named of whom bears the honorary rank of lieutenant, captain, or major, according to his length of service, this being always an appointment from the ranks, and one to which each aspiring soldier looks forward. The quartermaster is the business man of the battalion, the principal part of his duty being the issue of stores, clothing, etc., in all of which he is assisted by the quartermastersergeant and his staff.

As already pointed out in Chapter I., battalions are for manœuvre and administrative purposes formed into brigades, each brigade consisting of four battalions, and being commanded by a Brigadier-General.

THE REGIMENT,

The next highest unit above the battalion is the regiment, which normally consists of two battalions of regulars, one or two battalions of Special Reserves (except in the case of the Guards, who have no Special Reserve battalions), and several battalions of Territorials (except in the case of Irish regiments). Thus in the Manchester Regiment the 1st and 2nd battalions are Regular troops, the 3rd and 4th Special Reserve, while the 5th—1oth Battalions are all Territorials. It must not, however, be taken for granted that the 3rd and 4th are always Special Reserve battalions as several regiments have 3 or 4 Regular battalions, while others have only one Special Reserve battalion.

LINKED BATTALIONS.

And now returning to the Infantry as a whole, we find it divided into the Brigade of Guards, consisting of four regiments (Grenadiers, Coldstreamers, Scots, and Irish), the Grenadiers and Coldstreamers having three battalions, the Scots two, and the Irish one, and the Infantry of the Line consisting of 67 Territorial Regiments and two Rifle Regiments. Prior to 1881 regiments had been numbered consecutively, but in that year the linked battalion system was introduced by Mr. Childers, the then Secretary of State for War, by which each regiment was allotted to a certain Territorial area, and an endeavour was made that as far as possible one battalion should be on home service while the other was abroad, the home battalion serving as a feeder to the foreign one.

THE BRIGADE OF GUARDS.

Of the Brigade of Guards, it is necessary to say little, as they are perhaps the best known of all His Majesty's Forces. As their name implies, they form part of the Royal Household and the personal escort of the Sovereign, and date practically from the Restoration, although two at least, the Grenadiers and the Coldstreamers, really existed as part of the Commonwealth forces, earlier than the accession of Charles II. From their position many privileges accrue to them, such as guarding the Royal Palaces and the Bank of England, perhaps the most important being that they receive a slightly higher rate of pay than the infantry of the line, while another is that they shall only be commanded by their own officers, a rule carried out in the late South African War.

Another peculiarity lies in the fact that each battalion has a distinct King's and Regimental colour, while the 1st Battalion of the Grenadiers carries a third colour known as the State colour. A simple means of distinguishing the various regiments of Guards when in undress is by means of the band on the cap; this in the case of the Grenadiers being red, white in that of the Coldstreamers, plaid for the Scots, and green for the Irish. In full dress the various regiments can be distinguished by the plumes in their bearskins, that of the Grenadiers being white, the Coldstreamers red, the Irish blue, while the Scots have no plume at all.

INFANTRY OF THE LINE.

Coming to the Infantry of the Line, we find certain well-defined groups which can be treated separately; these include the Fusilier regiments, the Highland regiments wearing the kilt, the Light Infantry regiments, and the Rifle regiments. The Fusilier regiments (the Northumberland, the Royal Fusiliers, the Lancashire, the Royal Scots, the Royal Welsh, the Royal Inniskilling, the Royal Irish, the Royal Munster, and the Royal Dublin) are distinguished by a grenade on the collar, and derive their name from the fusil or long musket carried by the 7th or Royal Fusiliers when first raised, and acting as an Ordnance regiment and escort to the guns. It has been the custom during recent wars to form Fusilier Brigades, a practice adopted in the South African war, and such brigades have been conspicuous for their bravery and dash.

In full dress all Fusilier regiments wear the busby.

THE HIGHLAND REGIMENTS.

The Highland regiments in the British service owe their origin to the genius of William Pitt, who saw the advantage of turning the warlike Highlanders to military uses, and as early as 1729 formed a number of independent companies, subsequently united into battalions, for police duties in the Highlands. The various Highland

THE HIGHLANDER, HIS DRESS AND EQUIPMENT.



- I. Bonnet.
- 2. Tails.
- 3. Plume.
- 4. Diced Border.
- 5. Chin Strap.
- 6. Regimental Badges.
- 7. Doublet.
- 8. Medals.
- 9. Sash.
- 10. Shawl Brooch.
- 11. Plaid.
- 12. Chevrons.
- 13. Skirt Flaps.
- 14. Waist Belt.
- 15. Gauntlets.
- 16. Sporran.
- 17. Horse Hair Tassels.
- 18. Kilt.
- 19. Kilt Safety Pin.
- 20. Hose Tops.
- 21. Garters.
- 22. Gaiters.
- 23. Shoes.
- 24. Bayonet.
- 25. Rifle.
- 26. Sling

regiments wearing the kilt can be distinguished by their tartan and hackle, which are as follow:—

Regiment.	Tartan.	Hackle.	District from which Recruits are drawn.
Black Watch	Regimental	Scarlet	Perth.
Searorths	Mackenzie	White	Ross and
Gordons	Gordon with		Inverness
dordons	yellow stripe	White	Aberdeen.
Camerons	Cameron-Erracht	White	Inverness.
Argyll & Suther-			
land	Sutherland	White	Sutherland,
			& Stirling.

NON-KILTED SCOTTISH REGIMENTS.

The Scottish regiments at present in the service not wearing the kilt are the Royal Scots (the premier infantry regiment of the British Army, and on account of its ancient origin nicknamed "Pontius Pilate's Bodyguard"), the Royal Scots Fusiliers, the King's Own Scottish Borderers (raised in 1689 and recruited to a strength of 1,000 in 4 hours), the Scottish Rifles, and the Highland Light Infantry. All these regiments wear the trews in place of the kilt.

THE LIGHT INFANTRY REGIMENTS,

The Light Infantry regiments of the British Army were made into light infantry regiments for distinguished service, principally during the period 1803—1809. They

include the Somerset, the Duke of Cornwall's, the Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire, the King's Own Yorkshire, the King's Shropshire, the Durham, and the Highland Light Infantry. All light infantry regiments wear as a badge in their caps and helmets the bugle with strings.

RIFLE REGIMENTS.

The Rifle regiments include the Rifle Brigade, the King's Royal Rifle Corps, the Scottish Rifles, and the Royal Irish Rifles. Of these the King's Royal Rifles and the Rifle Brigade have each 4 Regular battalions, the two regiments having a combined depôt at Winchester. All rifle corps are clothed in green, the Scottish and Irish having dark green facings, the Rifle Brigade black, and the King's Royal Rifles scarlet. Rifle regiments carry no colours, but the list of honours of the King's Royal Rifle Corps and the Rifle Brigade cannot be equalled even in the British Army. A special characteristic of these regiments should be noted, this being that instead of carrying rifles at "the slope," they carry their arms at "the trail," that is, in a horizontal position instead of over the shoulder.

UNIFORM.

As a general rule the uniform of the British infantry may be said to be scarlet with white facings, but to this there are the following exceptions, Foot Guards and Royal Regiments (i.e., regiments known as "Royal," "King's," "Queen's Own," etc.) have blue facings, the

East Kent (the Buffs), the West Yorks, the Cheshire, and the Wilts Regiments have buff facings, the Northumberland Fusiliers, the Durham L.I., the South Wales Borderers, the Devon, Yorks, and Dorset Regiments have green facings, the Norfolk, Suffolk, Hampshire and Middlesex Regiments have yellow facings, while the West Riding Regiment has scarlet facings. (See Appendix I.)

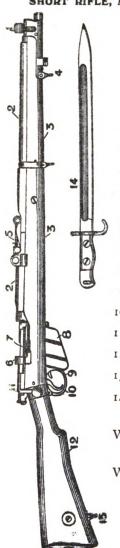
THE "LEE-ENFIELD" RIFLE.

The arm of the infantry at the present day is the short Lee-Enfield rifle, which has a length of 3 ft. $8\frac{1}{2}$ ins., and carries a bayonet of 1 ft. 5 ins. These rifles are sighted for every 25 yards from 200 to 2,800, the extreme distance to which it will carry being about 3,500 yards, or 2 miles. The loading is on the clip principle, the loading clip taking 5 cartridges, two of these being required to fill the magazine; the cut-off (familiar to all users of the Lee-Metford) has been retained, and a double trigger-pull substituted for the old single pull, giving a lighter and shorter pull-off. This rifle has the barrel completely encased in wood, to enable it to be freely handled when the barrel has been heated with rapid fire.

All non-commissioned ranks carry the rifle, except warrant officers and staff-sergeants, who have a sword and a revolver, and pipers who have a dirk and revolver. Two machine guns are attached to each battalion, these being worked by a detachment consisting of one subaltern and 17 non-commissioned officers and men. For a full description of the machine gun see pages 9 and 10.

ABC OF THE ARMY

SHORT RIFLE, MAGAZINE, LEE-ENFIELD (MARK III.).



- 1. Blade Foresight.
- 2. Hand Guard.
- 3. Stock Fore-end.
- 4. Swivel Piling.
- 5. Backsight.
- 6. Bridge Charger-Guide.
- 7. Cut-Off.
- 8. Magazine.
- 9. Trigger Guard.
- 10. Trigger.
- 11. Bolt.
- 12. Butt.
- 13. Butt Sling Swivel.
- 14. Sword Bayonet, Pattern 1907.

Weight of Rifle, 8 lbs. 10½ ozs.

Weight of Bayonet, 1 lb. ½ oz.

AMMUNITION.

Each soldier on service carries on him in his bandolier and waist-belt 120 rounds of ammunition, while no less than 430 rounds per man are carried in the Regimental Reserve and Ammunition Columns. Picks and shovels for entrenching purposes are also, when on service, carried by pack mules in the rear of each company, while with the new equipment now being issued to the troops each man carries an entrenching tool.

WARRANT AND NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

In each infantry regiment there are two warrant officers (a rank midway between the commissioned and non-commissioned officers, the holders of which receive a warrant from the Secretary of State for War), viz., the sergeantmajor and the bandmaster. The former is to all intents and purposes the right-hand man of the adjutant, apportioning and giving out details of duty, and superintending all small parades and the training of recruits; when in action his principal duty is superintending the supply of ammunition to the firing line. The bandmaster, as his name implies, is responsible for the training of the band, and receives his appointment after passing a satisfactory examination at the Royal Military School of Music at Kneller Hall. Other non-commissioned officers not previously mentioned, and not actually doing duty with their companies, are the colour-sergeant-instructor of musketry, whose duty lies in teaching the young idea how to shoot, the sergeant-drummer or sergeant-bugler, the sergeant-cook, who holds undisputed sway in the regimental cookhouse, and the provost-sergeant, who, with his police, is responsible for all police arrangements within his own regimental lines or barracks.

REGIMENTAL DEPÔTS.

In connection with the infantry battalions, mention should be made of the regimental depôts, of which there are 67 (in some cases one town serving as the depôt of 2 regiments). Such a depôt is commanded, as a rule, by a major, or the senior regular officer serving with the depôt, and has varying strength, according to the number of Special Reserve battalions, for which it is also the depôt. Here recruits, regulars and special reserve, are trained before being sent to their battalions, while they also form important factors in recruiting, more than half the recruits that annually join the army being obtained through this agency.

V. CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

Having now briefly examined the composition of the three great arms of the service, the cavalry, artillery, and infantry, we pass to those other branches of the army that do not come within these three classes, and which are often, though incorrectly, spoken of as departmental troops.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

First, both in point of numbers and in order of precedence, come the Corps of Royal Engineers, who rank next after the artillery and in front of the infantry. The corps is divided into various troops, trains and companies, including Field, Fortress, Bridging, Signal, Railway, and Printing Companies.

The duties of the "sappers," as the Royal Engineers are commonly known, are perhaps the most manifold and varied in the British Army, and well does he live up to the corps motto of "Ubique," for he is to be found in all parts of the British Empire. Even on home service one Signal Company is attached to the Post Office Telegraph Service, and has charge of a large district in the south of England, whilst the Survey Companies are employed under the Board of Agriculture in carrying out the Ordnance Survey, and in preparing maps for the Intelligence

Division of the War Office. Of how varied are their duties, an idea can be formed from the list laid down in the official Army Book, which runs as follows:—

In War.—All engineering operations connected with an army in the field; roads, bridges, making and working railways, telegraphs and balloons, preparation of camping grounds, water supply, field works, attack and defence of fortresses and positions, demolitions, surveying.

In Peace.—The charge of all lands and buildings belonging to the War Department; construction and maintenance of all War Department works, roads, railways, fortifications, surveys, working of military telegraphs and railways, submarine mines and balloons, preparation and custody of all plans, etc., connected with any of the above.

The transport accompanying a Field Company of Royal Engineers is fairly large, as the unit must of necessity carry with it all technical equipment such as tools and explosives required for the construction of field defences, the making or destroying of roads, railways, bridges, etc. It carries enough material to form 75ft. run of light bridging suitable for infantry, while a bridging train carries material to form 210 yards of medium bridge.

The Royal Engineers carry no colours or honours, but worthily have they upheld the two famous mottoes, which they hold in common with the Royal Artillery, "Ubique," everywhere, and "Quo Fas et Gloria ducunt," where duty and glory lead. During the last half-century their services have extended to every known region of the earth, and they have given to the State such honoured names as Napier of Magdala, Chinese Gordon, and Kitchener of Khartoum, all in their early years officers of the corps.

The Royal Engineers uniform is scarlet with blue velvet facings edged with round yellow cord, a grenade being worn on the collar, the trousers also being blue with a broad scarlet stripe 2 inches wide, similar to that worn by the Royal Artillery. The weapon used in the corps is the short rifle, each man so armed carrying 50 rounds of ammunition, 50 rounds being also carried in reserve.

ROYAL FLYING CORPS.

Since the formation of the Royal Flying Corps, wonderful strides have been made in perfecting the aerial service for war, and its squadrons now take an important and definite place not only in the Force for operations overseas, but also in the scheme of Home Defence, fully equipped squadrons being stationed at strategic points. The Corps has its foundation in the old Balloon Companies, Royal Engineers, who did good service till April 1st, 1911, when they were absorbed into the new Air Battalion Royal Engineers. On April 13th, 1913, this gave place to the Corps as now designated, the result being a considerable widening of scope and enlargement of service. The two wings of the Corps, Naval and Military, work in splendid co-operation, both being efficient in handling various types of aeroplanes and airships.

The training of all branches of the Corps, aviation and mechanical, is very thorough and practical, and that good service will be rendered by all ranks when the hour of trial comes is beyond doubt. The attractions of aviation have drawn a full complement of officers to qualify as pilots and observers, and the Corps so far as capacity and zeal is concerned is the equal of any now existing.

THE ARMY SERVICE CORPS.

The Army Service Corps, the butchers and bakers and candlestick makers of the British Army, is organised in 51 Horse Transport Companies, 18 Mechanical Transport Companies, 5 Supply Companies, and 4 Remount Companies.

The Transport Companies are stationed at the various large garrisons at home and in the Colonies, and all the transport services required by the troops are carried out either by these companies or by civilian transport hired from local contractors and carried out under the supervision of Army Service Corps Transport officers. The five Supply Companies are nominally stationed at Aldershot, the Curragh, Woolwich, and Gosport, but in actual practice the men of these companies are scattered in small detachments of varying strength at all military stations at home and abroad, their duty being the collection and issue of "supplies," which expression in the army means food, forage, and consumable articles, such as fuel and light.

In large stations like Aldershot, where there are huge army abattoirs and bakeries, not only is the food issued, but it is actually prepared by the Army Service Corps, but in small stations this method cannot be followed, and in place of it contracts are made by the Army Service Corps officer in charge of supplies with civilian contractors, who issue the rations direct to the troops.

MECHANICAL TRANSPORT COMPANY.

The Mechanical Transport Companies—18 in number—are a modern creation, but it is not at all unlikely that in the course of time these will be largely increased in number as mechanical transport will undoubtedly be the transport of the future.

The engines used by these companies are of three grades—heavy, medium, and light—and draw from one to five 4-ton trucks.

The remount companies—4 in number—have the care of the young horses at the Government remount depôts, and are mostly composed of men transferred from the Cavalry and Horse and Field Artillery. Of the four companies two are stationed at Dublin, one at Woolwich, and one at Lusk. Owing to their peculiar duties they are to a great extent isolated from the corps, and have really more in common with the Army Veterinary Corps.

TRANSPORT AND SUPPLY COLUMNS AND PARKS.

For active service and manœuvres Army Service Corps units are formed into Trains and Supply Columns, and

these being composed of non-commissioned officers and men belonging to both the Transport and Supply Companies, their duties being to carry and issue the supplies for the units to which they belong. One such column is attached to each division (cavalry or infantry), each mounted brigade, and one to the Army Troops of a Field Army. These columns carry one day's field ration and one iron ration for every officer and man in their division, together with one day's ration for the horses, while with the Reserve Park there are 2 days' rations for each man and horse. The Field Bakery attached to each Divisional Train and Supply Column is capable of baking bread for 26,000 men.

THE A.S.C. ON SERVICE.

How great a strain a war throws on the Army Service Corps can hardly be realised by the lay mind, but some little idea can be grasped from the following figures. In a small campaign of, say 3 months' duration, with 50,000 men employed, the weight of food and forage required would be 50,000 tons, and if it were found necessary to transport all this at one time in wagons, each carrying 2 tons, and drawn by 8 mules, no fewer than 25,000 wagons and 200,000 mules would be required, and the procession of wagons would reach in a straight line from Charing Cross to the banks of the Tweed.

The lot of the supply officer on service is no sinecure. Although the saying is as old as the hills, it is none the less true "that an army marches on its stomach," and great is

the wrath of the general in command, the mobility of whose division is hampered by the failure of the supply officer to have his stores on hand at the proper time. Besides this disintegration to form Train and Supply Columns Army Service Corps companies are further broken up by the detaching of certain non-commissioned officers and men to provide transport for the different Staffs and Field Ambulances, and thus on active service no company ever practically goes into the field as a complete unit, for though it remains one unit for purposes of pay, etc., its component parts are widely separated, and often for disciplinary purposes, under officers of another branch of the Service.

On active service use is made for transport of the vehicles of the country, as being the most suitable, but these are supplemented by the General Service wagons, the latest pattern of which weighs about 15 cwt. and carries a load of 1½ tons. The wagons are strongly built, but are heavy for country in proportion to their load capacity.

Of late years the Army Service Corps has been brought much to the front, and has enjoyed marks of the Royal favour, one instance of this being the appointment of H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught to the colonelcy of the corps, and a second in the granting of a regimental march to the corps, which appropriately enough is the old song, "Wait for the Wagon."

The uniform of the corps is blue with white facings, the transport companies wearing the overalls and spurs of a mounted man, while the supply companies wear the trousers and lace up boots of the infantry.

THE ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.

The Royal Army Medical Corps, or as they are better known the R.A.M.C., performs all duties connected with the care of the sick and wounded in peace and war, while in addition to this they are charged with everything appertaining to the sanitation of barracks, camps, water supply, and the medical inspection of recruits for the Army.

ORGANISATION OF R.A.M.C.

The corps is divided into 35 companies and 3 Depôt Companies, with a training school at Aldershot, a large proportion of its officers, in fact, more than half, being stationed abroad. The whole of the service is administered by the Director-General of Army Medical Services, who ranks with a Lieutenant-General, while under him are 10 officers called Surgeon-Generals, ranking as Major-Generals. Officers under this rank bear the ordinary combatant titles (without the addition of surgeon), and rank accordingly.

As readers of the novels of Lever and Grant will remember, doctors were formerly appointed to regiments, but now (except in the case of the Household Cavalry, who still retain their own medical and veterinary officers), officers of the R.A.M.C. are posted for duty to the various military stations, the duties in large stations being divided amongst the officers by the Deputy Director of Medical Services, or, to give him the common abbreviation, "the D.D.M.S."

SANITATION.

It is not only, however, as healers of disease and wounds that the officers of the R.A.M.C. are employed, for an even more important part of their duty is the prevention of disease, and that this has been well done is shown by the extraordinary decrease of late years in the number of admissions to the military hospitals. How valuable this may be is borne out by Field-Marshal Sir Evelyn Wood, who wrote in 1909 in the "Saturday Review": "I am convinced, from my experience of 30 years as a general, that the Army doctors should be regarded not merely as healers of sick and wounded, but as trusted staff officers, to advise their chiefs how to guard the troops against the originating and spreading of disease, and thus maintain the number of effectives in a campaign."

FIELD AMBULANCES.

When on service the corps is organised into Field Ambulances, station, general, and clearing hospitals, three of the former being allotted to each infantry division, two to the army troops of a field army, and one (but on a smaller scale) to each Cavalry Brigade. Such field ambulances are organised in three sections, in order if required to be divisible, and consist of officers and non-commissioned officers and men, drivers being attached from the Army Service Corps. Field Ambulances are each again divided into a Bearer Division and a Tent Division, the duty of the former being the collection of the wounded,

and that of the latter to treat such wounded before they are passed on to the Stationary Hospitals, which are usually erected at places along the lines of communication. Besides the hospitals mentioned, there is usually a large General Hospital at the base, replete with every medical and scientific instrument.

As it would be practically impossible in these days of short service to teach men the full duties required of them during the time in which they remain in the service, they are trained in one of three sections, nursing, cooking, and general duty. The pay is practically the same as that of the Army Service Corps, and corps pay is granted at from 4d. to 1s. per day, the highest rates being obtainable in the nursing and cooking sections.

Although at one time it was said with truth that the Army Medical Service was not conspicuous for its medical knowledge, yet to-day the development of sanitary science, the tightening-up of the entrance examinations, and the increased status given to the corps have secured to the R.A.M.C. the pick of the medical profession. Nor in acts of gallantry have the members of the R.A.M.C. been behind their brothers of the combatant branches; the roll of their deeds of bravery is long and brilliant, and no fewer than 15 V.C.'s have fallen to them.

UNIFORM.

The uniform of the corps is of blue, with facings of dull cherry, from which fact the corps is often known as "the dull cherries." The crest of the regiment is most appropriate, being a laurel wreath surmounted by a crown with the rod of Æsculapius with a serpent entwined, this serpent having reference to the one lifted up by Moses in the Wilderness, and on which the children of Israel gazed and were cured.

Officers and staff-sergeants of the corps are armed with the sword, which, as they are non-combatants, is not drawn, the men being unarmed.

THE QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S IMPERIAL MILITARY NURSING SERVICE.

Forming also practically a part of the Medical Service is the Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service, which consists of ladies who have been trained as nurses, and who, after being approved by the Nursing Board, are admitted into the Army as staff nurses, a probationary period being first passed through. The ranks above nurses are sisters, matrons, and principal matrons, the whole being presided over by a Matron-in-Chief. These nurses and sisters are attached to all the large hospitals at home and abroad, and are assisted in their work by selected non-commissioned officers and men from the R.A.M.C. In rank they stand next to the officers of the R.A.M.C., and have to be obeyed accordingly. In their grey cloaks, with scarlet facings, they are a familiar figure in large garrison towns.

THE ARMY ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT AND CORPS.

There is probably no branch of the Army which has seen greater changes or passed through greater vicissitudes

than the Ordnance Department. As early as 1418 we find mention of a "Clerk to the Ordnance," and since that time a kind of ordnance department has been in existence, being however at one time civilian, at another military, now associated with the Artillery, now with the Engineers.

At the present time officers from the Army Ordnance Department are recruited from other corps, and are divided into 4 grades. They are assisted in their duties by commissaries, deputy commissaries, and assistant commissaries of ordnance, who hold honorary rank in the same way as quartermasters. The men of this department belong to the Army Ordnance Corps, and are organised in 9 companies; these men are mostly tradesmen or clerks, and carry out all repairs to equipment, etc. From this corps also are drawn the armourer-sergeants, who are attached to each unit to carry out the repair of arms.

The principal work, however, of the Army Ordnance Department is the issue of stores and equipment of all kinds used in peace and war. In all large military stations there are huge mobilization stores containing equipment, kept complete and ready for issue at a moment's notice on mobilization. For this duty the officers of the Army Ordnance Department are responsible.

The uniform of the corps is of blue, with scarlet facings and edgings.

ARMY CHAPLAINS' DEPARTMENT.

The Army Chaplains' Department consists of about 110 chaplains under the Chaplain-General, who himself ranks

as Major-General, and includes Church of England, Roman Catholics, and Presbyterians. They are divided into 4 classes, who rank from captain to colonel, and serve in all parts of the Empire except India.

Where circumstances require it, acting chaplains are appointed to supplement the existing staff. Wesleyan chaplains are also appointed to the Army, but only as acting chaplains.

No book, dealing however slightly with the subject of the Army Chaplains' Department, would be complete that did not pay a tribute to the self-denying work of the "padres" (as the chaplains are called by the soldier), both in peace and war. It is largely due to their influence, exerted through the medium of the soldiers' clubs and the Royal Army Temperance Association, that the Army has become what it is to-day, that is, one of the most temperate bodies of men in England.

THE ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT AND CORPS.

The duties of the Department comprise the issue of pay and allowances to the troops, the receipt and disbursement of all money for military purposes, the compilation of accounts therewith, and advising the Major-General in Charge of Administration on all questions connected with finance. The N.C.O. and men belong to the Army Pay Corps, which is officered and commanded by the officers of the Army Pay Department. The uniform is a most distinctive one, being blue with yellow facings. The corps has no proper crest or motto, though unkind

ABC OF THE ARMY

critics have suggested such ones as a bag of shekels with the letters L.S.D. or I.O.U.

THE ARMY VETERINARY CORPS.

The Army Veterinary Corps consists of officers with ranks varying from lieutenant to colonel, the Director-General, however, having the rank of Honorary Major-General. The entrance for officers is by examination, as in the R.A.M.C., among fully qualified veterinary surgeons. Officers of this corps are posted to the various commands, except in the case of the regiments of the Household Cavalry, which have each a veterinary officer appointed to them. The farrier-sergeants and shoeing-smiths of mounted units are under the command of veterinary officers for carrying out their duties. The non-commissioned officers and men employed on veterinary duties have now been formed into the Army Veterinary Corps, divided into 13 sections, which are quartered at the large stations at home and in South Africa. The uniform is very similar to that of the R.A.M.C., being blue with maroon facings.

THE MILITARY POLICE.

The Corps of Military Police consists of the Military Mounted Police and the Military Foot Police, the men being obtained by transfers from the cavalry, artillery, and infantry respectively. The whole of the military police in the British Isles are under the command of the Provost Marshal at Aldershot, this station being the headquarters

of the corps. A peculiar feature of the "Red Caps," as Tommy Atkins calls the police, is that the corps contains no privates, the lowest rank being that of lance-corporal.

ARMY SCHOOLMASTERS.

Army schoolmasters are largely recruited from the students of the Duke of York's and the Royal Hibernian Military Schools. On entering, the young schoolmaster ranks as a staff-sergeant, advancing to warrant rank after 8 years' service. Inspectors of Army schools, who hold the honorary rank of lieutenant, captain, etc., according to length of service, are chosen from amongst the senior schoolmasters. Schoolmasters are assisted by acting schoolmasters, selected non-commissioned officers who have gone through a special course. The uniform is easily distinguishable, being a very dark blue, with pale blue piping on the cap, and red piping on trousers.

THE ROYAL MARINES.

Although administered by the Admiralty, so much do the Royal Marines now work with the Army that no book dealing with the latter force would be complete without a reference to the former.

The corps consists of the Royal Marine Artillery and the Royal Marine Light Infantry, and includes 3 infantry and 1 artillery divisions, with headquarters at Chatham, Portsmouth, Plymouth, and Deal respectively. All sentry and orderly duties on board ship are done by the Marines, who, in addition, perform such duties as cleaning ship

and hoisting boats. Both the artillery and infantry are trained in gunnery, and are very skilled in handling the big guns of the ship.

The R.M.L.I. are frequently exercised in landing parties, and, as soldiers, they are some of the finest in the world, being generally brigaded with the Guards.

VI. THE RESERVES, SPECIAL RESERVE AND TERRITORIAL ARMY.

THE RESERVES.

Behind the Army, and forming part of it, is that section known as the Reserve, which consists of men who have completed their time with their colours, that is, in actual service with the Army, and have returned to civilian life. In the Army Reserve we have the key of our short service system. In those days when enlistment was for life, or at least for 20 years, the result was most certainly a highly-trained army, but, on the other hand, on account of the expense, one of small dimensions, and also incapable of immediate expansion. Under the present system enlistment is for a term of years, usually 12, but part only is spent with the colours and part in the reserve, the period varying with each branch of the service, according to the degree of training required to make a man efficient, and the extent to which the corps or regiment must be increased on the outbreak of war.

Men thus leaving the service are classified in three sections, according to their conditions of service, their reserve pay being either 1s., 6d., or 4d. per day, the number receiving the first amount being limited to 6.000.

Men belonging to the reserve are liable to be called out for training for 12 days, or 20 drills annually, and for permanent service in the case of imminent national danger by order of the King, after Parliament has been called together. It is by these reserves that each unit is brought from a peace to a war footing.

The splendid response of the reserves to the recall to the colours in the days of the South African War must be still fresh in the minds of everyone, and indeed this furnished one of the most cheering phases of the war. In some battalions not a man failed to respond.

THE SPECIAL RESERVE.

Behind the Regular Army, with its reserves, come the Special Reserve, the new name for that most ancient of all forces—the Militia, and who, under their new conditions of service, are no longer a home defence force, who may, as they did during the South African War, volunteer for active service as a unit, but a reserve on which the regular battalion at the front draws as it requires to replace the wastage caused by wounds and disease. fact, the Special Reservist is now an Army Reservist who has not served with the regular forces. At the time the change was made loud outcries were raised that the result would be to destroy the esprit-de-corps of the old constitutional force, but, as a matter of fact, the increased status of the Special Reserve under the new condition of things has more than compensated for the severing of any old ties-if such there be.

The establishment of the Special Reserve at present consists of 3 regiments of cavalry (the North and South

Irish Horse, and King Edward's Horse (The King's Oversea Dominions Regiment), who are on a different footing to the English regiments of Yeomanry), 2 corps of Royal Garrison Artillery, 2 regiments of Royal Engineers (Royal Anglesey and Royal Monmouth), and 101 battalions of infantry. Of these 101 battalions, 70 are attached as 3rd, 5th, or 6th battalions, one to each pair of the Territorial battalions of the Line, 4 (two to each) to the two Rifle regiments, the other 27 being "extra reserve" battalions attached as 4th, 5th, or 7th battalions to 23 of the 67 Territorial Regiments. For the A.S.C. and R.A.M.C. a limited number of drivers and privates are enlisted, not for formation into units, but for service with the Regular Forces at home or abroad on mobilization.

To each unit of the Special Reserve there are allotted several officers of the Regular Forces, as well as an adjutant, and also in large units a quartermaster, together with a permanent staff (also from the Regulars) consisting of a sergeant-major, staff-sergeants, and drummers. During the non-training period these soldiers are employed at the regimental depôt.

A Special Reservist enlists for 6 years, and may reengage for 4 years up to 40 years of age. As a recruit, the Special Reservist during his first year undergoes a 6 months' course of training. The annual training is for 15 days (infantry 6 days musketry in addition).

The uniform of the Special Reserve units is the same

as that worn by the corresponding regiment or corps of the Regular Forces.

A special reservist, while undergoing training, receives pay at the same rate as the Regular soldier, and in addition receives a bounty on disembodiment and also a nontraining bounty.

THE TERRITORIAL ARMY.

Prior to the passing of the Territorial Forces and Reserve Act, England had most certainly a volunteer army some 245,000 strong, but it was an army composed of units with little or no cohesion, an army with practically no mobile artillery, no Army Service Corps, few medical arrangements, and, in fact, little or no organisation whatsoever.

But with the creation of the Territorial Army a change has come over the scene. The appointment of County Associations, who are responsible for the raising and equipping of the forces within their area, has tended to bring the needs of the force more in front of the public, while the local influence thus obtained has been of the very greatest value. To this we must add the keen interest taken in the movement by the Regular Forces, and the realisation by the citizen soldier of how different is his present relationship with the Regular Forces to what it used to be. For the first time in his existence the auxiliary soldier can feel that he has a definite and organised part to play in the defence of his country.

The Territorial Force is now organised as 14 Mounted Brigades, 14 Divisions, Army Troops, and Coast Defence Troops, the last-named being under the command of the Regular Officer commanding Coast Defences, while the former three are under the General Officer over the Command (see Chapter I.) in which they are situated. To each division is attached its proportion of Cavalry, Artillery, Engineers, Army Service Corps, and R.A.M.C., as in the case of a Regular division, as explained in Chapter I.

Recruits, who must be between the ages of 17 and 35 are enlisted for 4 years, provided they pass a medical examination and satisfy the standard of height and the tests for weight and chest measurement. Re-engagement may be for such period as the County Association in question directs. After enlistment and attestation, the Territorial soldier becomes liable to military law (1) when being trained or exercised as a soldier, (2) when attached to or acting with any Regular troops, (3) when embodied. He is liable to be called up for service when a proclamation calling out the Army Reserve is in force, but he cannot be made to serve outside the United Kingdom without his own consent.

Two suits of uniform are provided by the County Associations for each man, one of which must be service dress, the other being generally an undress or "walking out" uniform. Pay and rations during camp are as granted to the Regular soldier, but a further allowance of 1s. per

man per diem is drawn and expended by the Commanding Officer to improve the messing or add to the comfort of the men. Separation allowance is also granted to married non-commissioned officers and men, while the County Association has also power to allow a small sum (usually 2s. 6d.) for extra wear of serviceable boots provided for camp.

Every man joining the Territorial Force becomes liable to attend camp in each year, unless excused, and to make himself efficient subject to a penalty of £5.

The necessary training to be done varies according to the branch of the service, this in the infantry is: 1st year, 40 drills (20 before camp), annual camp, recruits' course of musketry; after first year, 10 drills before camp, camp, annual course of musketry.

The arm of the Territorial Force is the Lee-Enfield, which has been converted to charger loading. The Yeomanry will be armed with the short rifle. The Horse and Field Artillery have the 15-pr. B.L. converted, whose weight is 8 cwt., and which throws a projectile weighing 14 lbs. The Howitzer Field Batteries use the 5-in. B.L. Howitzer, as used by the Regular Forces, while the Heavy Batteries use the 4.7 Q.F., which has a weight of 41 cwt., is sighted up to 10,000 yards, and fires a shrapnel or lyddite projectile of $46\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. with an initial velocity of 2,125ft. per second.

Good service in the Territorial Force is marked by the issue of the Territorial Decoration and the Territorial

RESERVES AND TERRITORIAL ARMY

Force Efficiency Medal to officers and men respectively. The qualifying service for the former is 20, and for the latter 12 years.

Though much has been done, much remains to be done before the Territorial edifice is complete. Keen energy on the part of members, of the County Associations, and the Secretary of State for War, marked its beginning, and has continued since its formation.

VII. THE INDIAN ARMY AND COLONIAL FORCES.

THE BRITISH ARMY IN INDIA.

The Army in India is composed of the British regiments serving there, together with the various native regiments and auxiliary forces. Since the Indian Mutiny, it has been considered wise to raise the proportion of English to Indian troops serving in the country, so that at the present day we have in India no less than 9 Cavalry regiments, 11 Batteries of Royal Horse Artillery, 45 Batteries of Field Artillery, 35 Companies of Garrison Artillery, and 52 Battalions of Infantry, together with details of other units, these being systematically changed by the arrival of fresh units or drafts from the home forces, so that sooner or later every unit in the British Army (except Household Troops), and almost every man, has a turn of service in India.

THE NATIVE INDIAN ARMY.

The Regular Indian Army consists of Cavalry, Artillery (Mountain Batteries and Frontier Garrison Artillery), Sappers and Miners, Infantry, Supply and Transport Corps, Indian Medical Service, and various departmental branches. The proportion of Artillery to the other branches is, however, for political reasons, very small, there being only 12

mountain batteries and one garrison battery to 27 companies of sappers and miners, 40 regiments of cavalry and 138 battalions of infantry. Owing to the number of races and of religions in India, and the rigour of the caste system, regiments are usually organised as "Class Regiments," or "Class Company Regiments," that is, the men comprising the regiments or companies are of the same race or religion.

A regiment as a general rule consists of 13 British and 18 native officers, with 483 other ranks (cavalry) and 735 (infantry). All the cavalry regiments but 3 are on the Silahdar system, whereby the sowar (trooper) finds food for himself, his horse, and half share in a mule, and also his own equipment and accoutrements (except his rifle). If he finds his horse and a share in a mule, he is paid about 46s. a month, but if the Government finds the horse his pay and allowances are only about 18s. a month. The infantry soldier receives about 14s. 6d. per month, and feeds and partially clothes himself. Enlistment in both cavalry and infantry is for 3 years, but a man may re-engage up to 32, when he retires with a pension.

Behind the Indian Army is the Indian Army Reserve, some 35,000 strong. The men composing this reserve receive a monthly retaining fee of about 4s., but instead of, like the British reserve, being required to expand their own unit in time of war, they are employed to form reserve units of their own arms of the service.

Behind these again is a Volunteer force some 40,000

strong, composed entirely of Europeans and Eurasians, and to which the employees of the State Railways are compelled to belong, some 21,000 Military Police serving in frontier districts under British officers, and about 18,000 Imperial Service Troops, raised and maintained by the Independent Native States, and placed at the disposal of the Imperial Government.

The total available forces in India at the present are as follows:—

British Regular Forces	78,000
Indian Regular	159,000
Indian Reserve	35,000
Indian Auxiliary (Vols., Police, etc.)	80,000
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COLONIAL FORCES.

The military forces of the Colonies vary very greatly, extending from the splendid organisation of the Dominion of Canada, with its establishment of 92,000 Militia, to the tiny Volunteer Army of the Falkland Islands with a strength of 98 men.

As already stated, Canada holds pride of place, having a permanent force some 3,000 strong, an active Militia whose establishment is about 70,000, and a reserve Militia. State encouragement is also given to rifle clubs and cadet corps. There is a general duty on all British subjects to serve in the Militia if required.

\$52,000

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

The Parliament has passed the Defence Act to organise the forces necessary for the defence of the Union, and to maintain internal order. There is a Headquarter Staff and a District Staff for each of the thirteen military districts into which the Union has been divided. citizen of the Union is liable to training, and is liable to be called out in defence of the Union between the ages of 17 and 60. Registration is compulsory between the ages of 17 and 21. The Defence Force comprises the following forces:—The Permanent Force of 5 regiments, each 500 strong, with a battery of artillery, liable for active service anywhere in South Africa, or to suppress internal disorder within the Union; and is employed on police duties in the country districts in peace time. The Coast Garrison Force formed for the protection of the defended ports. The Citizen Force consists of all those liable for service in war. who are not members of the Permanent Force, the Coast Garrison Force, or the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, and is divided into three divisions, viz.:—(a) The Active Citizen Force, (b) The Citizen Force Reserve, (c) The National Reserve. The Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, whose training is carried out under the Admiral Commanding the Royal Naval Squadron on the Cape Station. The Special Reserves, being men of the former classes who have completed their training.

AUSTRALIA.

The whole of the forces formerly maintained in Australia have been amalgamated into the "Defence Force." All male inhabitants (with certain exceptions) are now liable to training. The whole of Australia has been divided into 93 "battalion" areas, each under an "area officer," who is responsible for the registration, organisation, and training of the cadets in his area. The battalion areas are grouped by fours into 23 "brigade" areas, each supplying an infantry brigade and a proportion of the other arms. The force is divided into the Permanent Military Force, enlistment 5 years, establishment about 2,700, and the Militia. When the scheme is in full working order the war establishment will be about 150,000, and the actual number in training about 130,000. All promotion is from the ranks. That there is good material in Australia was evinced during the South African War, when that country sent 16,314 men to the front, 5 of whom won the Victoria Cross.

NEW ZEALAND.

The forces of New Zealand are governed by the Defence Act. Compulsory training has been established from 12 to 30 years of age. Members of rifle clubs are liable to be called up as secondary reserve to complete the Territorial Force. Registration is compulsory at 14 years of age. The Permanent Force is enlistment for 8 years (the last 3 in the Reserve). This force numbers about 620 all ranks. In the Territorial Force service is for 3 years. The strength is fixed by Parliament. This force is organised in field and coast defence units. There is also the Militia, in which all inhabitants between the ages of 17 and 55 are liable to serve.

IMPERIAL TROOPS IN THE COLONIES.

Besides these forces, which are raised and maintained by the colonies themselves, are certain Colonial Corps raised and maintained at the Imperial expense, the chief of these being the West India Regiment, the Royal Malta Artillery, and the West African Regiment.

The West India Regiment consists of 2 battalions with a depôt at Jamaica, and is composed of West Indian negroes, officered by British officers, and serves always in the West Indies or West Coast of Africa (Sierra Leone).

The Royal Malta Artillery consists of 3 companies and the King's Own Royal Malta Regiment of Militia of 2 battalions, the officers and men being all Maltese.

The West African Regiment, as its name implies, is formed of Africans for service on the West Coast. It is officered by some 55 British officers, lent by the War Office from the Regular Forces.

Also administered by the Colonial Office is the West African Frontier Force, composed entirely of natives, and officered by British officers, and embracing the following regiments:-Northern and Southern Nigeria Regiment, Gold Coast Regiment, Sierra Leone Battalion, Gambia Company, while under the Foreign Office is the King's African Rifles of 5 battalions, serving in East Africa, Uganda, and Somaliland, one battalion being formed of Sikhs.

VIII.-PAY.

CORPS PAY.

In addition to the rates of daily pay given in the accompanying table, additional pay is granted in certain corps to skilled men and tradesmen, which pay is known as Corps Pay. This obtains in the Army Service Corps, varying from 3d. to 1s. 8d. per day, the Royal Army Medical Corps 4d. to 1s. per day, Army Veterinary Corps 4d. to 1s., and Army Ordnance Corps 3d. to 1s. 2d.

ENGINEER PAY.

In the Royal Engineers, engineer pay, 4d. to 2s. per day, is granted to each non-commissioned officer and man on completing his recruit drills, according to his proficiency as a tradesman.

PROFICIENCY PAY.

Proficiency Pay, 3d. and 6d. per day, is granted to men of the Cavalry, Artillery, or Infantry, who, after the 30th September, 1906, either enlist, extend their colour service, re-engage, voluntarily rejoin the colours, or continue in the service beyond 21 years. In order to become eligible for proficiency pay a soldier of whatever rank must:—

(a) Be serving under such engagement of more than 3 years with the colours, as may from time to time be approved.

- (b) Have at least 2 years' service with the colours.
- (c) Be in all respects physically capable of performing the duties of his rank in the arm of the service to which he belongs.
- (d) Be in possession of a third class certificate of education.

SERVICE PAY.

Service pay at rates ranging from 4d. to 7d. per day is granted to all warrant and non-commissioned officers and to efficient soldiers who, prior to the 1st October, 1906 (from which date service pay is discontinued), had enlisted for more than three years or extended their service. Men thus enlisted in the Infantry of the Line are granted service pay on completing six months' service provided:—

- (a) They enlisted for 9 years' colour service, or have extended to complete 9 years with the colours.
- (b) They are 20 years of age.

To qualify for the highest rate of Service Pay a high standard of efficiency, as in the case of proficiency pay, must be reached.

This scale of pay will ultimately be entirely replaced by that of Proficiency Pay.

GOOD CONDUCT PAY.

Men, under the rank of corporal, second corporal, or bombardier, who enlisted prior to the 1st April, 1902, and did not elect to receive service pay, are granted 1d. per day for each good conduct badge. The service required for each badge is as follows:-

For one badge—2 years' service. For two badges—5 years' service. For three badges—12 years' service. For four badges—18 years' service. For five badges—23 years' service. For six badges—28 years' service.

A man can further receive the 4th, 5th, and 6th badge 2 years earlier if 14 years clear from a regimental entry.

Men in receipt of Proficiency or Service Pay can earn Good Conduct Badges, but they do not get pay for them.

			House- hold Cavalry	Cavalry of the Line	Royal Horse Artillery	Royal Royal Field Garrison Artillery Artillery	Royal Garrison Artillery	Royal Engi- neers	Guards	Infantry of the Line.	Army Service Corps.	Royal Army Medical Corps,	Army Veteri- nary Corps.	
Lieutenant-Colonel	:	:	24/6	24/6	24/9	23/-	*19/6-24/6	32/-	+18/-	23/-	241-	30/-35/-	30/-	
Major	:	:	18/21/-	17/20/-	18/6	-/91	9/61*	25/-	116/18/-	-/81/91	18/1121/4 23/6-30/-	23/6-30/-	20/24/-	
Captain	:	:	13/6-18/-	13/17/-	15/17/-	11/7-13/7	15/-17/- 11/7-13/7 *14/7-16/7 17/7-19/7 11/7-16/-	17/7-19/7		-/91-2/11	15[7-17]7	15/6-21/- 15/6-17/6	15/6-17/6	
Lieutenant	:	:	9//6	7/8-10/2	8/10-9/10	6/10-7/10	8/10-9/10 6/10-7/10 *8/10-9/108/10-11/10	8/10-11/10	\$6/6-10/-	-/01-9/9	10/11/-	14/	£250 y'ly	
2nd Lieutenant	:	:	8/9	8/9	2/8	5/7	*5/7-7/7	7/2-6/7	\$5/3	5/3	2/9	1	1	
Quartermaster	:	:	10/6-16/6 10/6-16/6 10/6-16/6	9/91-9/01	10/6-16/6	9/6-15/6	*9/6-15/6 11/6-17/6	11/6-17/6	9/15/-	9/15/-	9/6-15/6	9/15/-	9/91-9/01	
Riding Master	:	:	10/6-16/6 10/6-16/6 10/6-16/6	9/91-9/01	9/91-9/01	1	1	9/6-15/6	1	1	9/6-15/6	1	1	
1st Class Staff-Sergeant-Major	eant-Ma	ajor	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-/9	1	1	
Corporal-Major	:	:	5/10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Sergeant-Major	:	:	1	5/4	-/9	5/10	-/5	-/9	5/2	-15	2/6	5/6	1	
Bandmaster	:	:	9/9	5/6	1	1	-/9	-/9	2/-	5/-	1	1	1	
Quartermaster-Sergeant	ant	:	1	4/4	4/4	4/2	4/2	4/6	4/2	4/-	1	4/6	1	Γ.
Squadron Corpl. or Major	Sergeant-	ant-	4/6	4/4	1	1	1	1	1	1	ŀ	1	1	AY
Company or Battery	Sergeant-	ant-	1	1	4/4	4/2	4/2-4/-	3/9	4/2	4/-	4/3	1	1	
Squadron Quarternaster geant or Corporal	laster	- Ser-	3/6	3/4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Battery or Company master-Sergeant	y Quarter-	rter-	1	1	4/4	4/2	3/9-4/2	3/9	3/8	3/6	4/3	1	ŀ	
Staff-Sergeant	:	:	1	1	3/9-4/3	3/7-4/1	3/7-4/1	3/9	1	1	4/-	4/3	-/4	
Colour-Sergeant	:	:	1	7	1	1	1	1	3/8	3/6	1	1	1	
Sergeant	:	:	1	2/8	3/4	3/2	3/2	3/3	2/6	2/4	2/7-3/3	2/8	2/8	
Lance-Sergeant	:	:	1	2/4	1	1	1	1	2/2	21-	2/3	2/4	2/4	
Corporal	:	:	2/8	2/-	2/8	2/6	2/6	2/6	1/9	1/8	21-2/6	2/1	2/-	
2nd Corporal	:	:	1	1	1	1	2/6	2/2	1	1	1/9-2/2	1	1	
Bombardier or Lance-Corporal	ce-Corp	oral	1.	1/6	2/5	2/3	2/3	1/6	1/4	1/3	1/2-1/6	1/5	1/6	
Private, Driver, or Gunner	unner	:	6/1	1/2	1/3-1/4	1/23	1/23	1/13	1/1	1/-	1/2	1/2	1/2	8
9 Boy	:	:	-/8	-/8	-/8	-/8	-/8	-/8	-/8	-/8	-/8	-/8	1	I
		-						_	-		-			

*Includes Armament Pay. \$£200 Guards' pay. \$£170 Guards' pay. \$£140 Guards' pay \$£70 Guards' pay.

IX. MISCELLANEOUS. CLOTHING AND KIT.

Under present arrangements each recruit on joining the Army is presented with a free outfit, the maintenance of this outfit being borne by the soldier himself out of an allowance credited to him quarterly at rates determined by the Army Council. Once a month an examination is made by the Commanding Officer, when each man's kit is laid out according to an authorised pattern, so that it can be seen at a glance if any article is missing.

HEAD-DRESSES OF THE BRITISH ARMY.

(See Plate XI.)

The general full dress head-dress of the British Army is the cork helmet, covered with blue cloth, and bearing on the front the crest of the regiment, but to this there are certain exceptions, the Household Cavalry wearing a white metal helmet with gilt ornaments, metal helmets being also worn by the Dragoons and Dragoon Guards, with the exception of the 2nd Dragoons (Scots Greys), who wear a bearskin with white plume. The Hussar regiments wear a black fur busby with varying coloured busby bag and plume, and the Lancers the well-known lancer cap with square top and plume. The Royal Horse Artillery stick to the busby and scarlet busby bag, which commemorates their connection with the cavalry, while their

comrades of the Royal Field and Royal Garrison Artillery wear the cork helmet of the ordinary pattern.

Coming to the Infantry of the Line, we find the Guards' Brigade adhering to the bearskin that has been their head-dress since before Waterloo, while all fusilier regiments wear the busby, which, unlike that worn by the Hussars and Royal Horse Artillery, has a rounded top, and differs little, except in height, from the Guards' bearskin.

Highland regiments wearing the kilt have as a head-dress feather bonnets with plume, while the Highland Light Infantry and the Scottish Rifles still adhere to the old-fashioned chaco. The remaining three rifle regiments, the King's Royal Rifle Corps, the Rifle Brigade, and the Royal Irish Rifles, wear the busby with plume. Perhaps, however, the most picturesque of all head-dresses is that of the Kilmarnock bonnet with plume worn by the Royal Scots and the King's Own Scottish Borderers.

Officers above the rank of Colonel, and officers on the staff, wear in full dress the cocked hat and plume.

The common full dress helmet is covered with blue cloth, except in the case of Light Infantry regiments, where blue is replaced with green cloth, while the spike is in the case of the Field and Garrison Artillery, the Army Service Corps, the Royal Army Medical Corps, and the Army Veterinary Corps replaced by a ball in a leaf cup.

The forage cap of the British Army is of a standard pattern, but in the case of Highland and Scottish regiments is replaced by the Glengarry.

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RATIONS.

Every soldier has a free ration of 1lb. of bread and \$\frac{3}{4}lb. of fresh, or 1lb. preserved, meat daily, under canvas 1lb., certain persons being allowed to draw in lieu of this an allowance of 6d. per day. Additional food or "messing" is met by a daily stoppage from the men's pay, the average rate being 3d. per day, with a \$\frac{1}{2}d\$. for washing. This charge is not made against married men or sergeants, the latter making their own arrangements through their mess, of which all must be members. To meet this extra charge on the men an allowance of 3d. per day, called a "Messing Allowance," is granted to all soldiers from the date of attestation.

TRAINING.

A recruit joining the Army is at once put on recruits' drill, commonly known as "on the square," from which he is not dismissed until he has become efficient, a period that may last any time from 3 to 6 months.

The annual training of the soldier is conducted on systematic and progressive principles, commencing with company training, during which period each company is entirely in the hands of its own company officer, continuing with battalion training, then brigade and divisional training, terminating with the combined manœuvres of all arms usually held in September. The training season commences on the 1st March, and ends on the 31st October, the whole being practically carried out in the field.

POUTE MARCHING AND RATES OF MARCHING.

One of the greatest essentials in the training of a body of infantry is that it should be able to undertake long marches, and arrive at the end of such march in a fit condition to go into action if necessary. For this purpose, during the winter and spring infantry units are frequently exercised in route marching, the distance, short at first, being gradually increased until it reaches 20 miles or more, this being not infrequently combined with an attack on a position.

With good roads and weather, Infantry can march 3 miles an hour, Cavalry and Artillery marching alone, 5 miles, and wheeled transport $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles. These rates, however, decrease as the numbers increase, so that practically a Division would not do more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles an hour on a good road, and not more than 2 miles if the roads or weather were bad.

The average length of a day's march for a large force like a Division is from 12 to 15 miles, halting every fifth day or so; 15 to 20 miles is a long march, and anything over 20 a forced march.

REVIEWS.

These "show days," though pleasing to the spectator, are one of the few phases of soldiering that do not appeal to the soldier, as they entail much cleaning of kit, both before and after the event, and often a long march followed by a long and tiring wait in full uniform, not the most comfortable of attire.

The procedure followed at a review is roughly as follows: The dignitary in whose honour the review is held arrives on the ground to find the troops drawn up in line fronting the saluting point, and is received with a Royal or general salute. In the case of members of the Royal Family or Viceroys the "Colours" are lowered, the bands playing the whole, or portion of, the National Anthem. To Field-Marshals the Regimental Colours of all forces are lowered, except when a member of the Royal Family is present, the bands playing a march. After an inspection of the line the troops move off to the adjacent side of the ground, from which point they move past the saluting point in column, at the quick march, in such order as the General Officer Commanding may direct.

There is also sometimes a return in close formation, and on some occasions the mounted troops trot and gallop past.

The review generally concludes with an advance of the whole line.

MANŒUVRES.

Manœuvres are now the culminating point of the year's training, and are usually held in September, all arms being employed. A section of country having been decided upon a scheme is formulated under which one army acts as an invading force, the other taking the rôle of defender. During this period the troops engaged work under actual service conditions, and indeed so strenuous a time is it usually that both officers and men are glad

when it is over. Damage done to land over which troops manœuvre is assessed by specially appointed compensation officers, and payment subsequently made to the persons injured. These manœuvres have been carried out during late years on a much more extensive scale, and have done good work in bringing together the soldier and the inhabitants of the country districts.

BANDS.

The British Army is justly proud of its bands, for indeed they are among the finest in the world. Military bands as such date from 1685, when Charles II. issued a Royal Warrant authorising 12 "hautbois" in "the company of the King's Regiment of Foot Guards in London," and further directed "that a fictitious name should be borne on the strength of each of the other companies of the regiment quartered in the country with a view to granting the musicians higher pay."

The number of men now allowed to the band by regulations is as follows: One bandmaster, one sergeant, and in the infantry one corporal and 20 privates, and in the cavalry 15 privates, and in addition the establishment of trumpeters, buglers, drummers, fifers, and pipers. The bandsmen are all effective soldiers, drilled, and liable to service in the ranks.

Bands are supported by grants from the War Office, these varying from £80 in the case of the Household Cavalry to £420 in the case of three of the regiments of the Brigade of Guards.

The bandmaster, who is responsible for the discipline of the band, as well as the music, receives his appointment after passing a satisfactory course and examination at the Royal Military School of Music.

COLOURS.

The colours carried by cavalry regiments are known either as standards or guidons, but in the infantry are always denominated "Colours." No colours are carried by Lancer, Hussar, or Rifle regiments, or by the Departmental Corps. Standards and guidons of cavalry are carried by squadron-sergeant-majors, but in the infantry by the two senior second-lieutenants, except on the line of march, when all subaltern officers carry them in turn.

Colours are at all times treated with the utmost respect, and when first taken into use are consecrated by the chaplain at a special service. Every officer and soldier salutes the colours when uncased, and in the case of their passing a guard the guard turns out and presents arms.

In the infantry the colours consist of the King's and regimental colours, the former never being carried by a guard except in the case of a guard mounted over the King or any member of the Royal Family, or over a Viceroy, and are only used at guard mounting or other ceremonials when a member of the Royal Family or a Viceroy is present or on those occasions when the National Anthem is appointed to be played.

Colours are not now carried on service, but during the absence of the regiment at the front are usually taken

to the depôt for safe custody. The battle honours are borne on the standards or guidons of the Cavalry, on the Regimental Colour of regiments of the line, and on the King's and Regimental Colours by the Foot Guards.

MILITARY LAW.

The Army is administered by a code of military law, based on the Army Act and King's Regulations, this being necessary owing to the fact that many things which in a highly disciplined body must be considered crimes, would not be so considered in a civil code. Under this system very slight offences are dealt with by the company officer, serious ones by the commanding officer of the regiment, and if beyond his jurisdiction by regimental, district, or general courts-martial, composed of a varying number of officers who have had a certain length of service.

EMPLOYED MEN.

Employed men, or "idlers," as they are sometimes called by their brothers in the ranks, include all men who are not actually doing duty with their companies. Chief among these are the officers' servants, a post in much request, as, in addition to their pay, such men receive from 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. per week and "perquisites"; signallers, whose work is perhaps the most onerous of all; pioneers, who, under the quartermaster, are, in peace, responsible for the cleanliness of the barracks, together with the orderly room staff, bootmakers, and other tradesmen. As a matter of fact, "the idlers" are more often than not the

hardest worked men in the regiment, and the term is usually one of honour rather than reproach.

EDUCATION.

The education of both the soldier and the soldier's children is well looked after in the Army Schools. The examinations for men are divided into three certificates, it being compulsory for every man to obtain a 2nd class certificate before promotion to the rank of sergeant, and a 1st before promotion to warrant rank or to that of quartermaster-sergeant.

AMUSEMENTS.

The amusements of the soldier are many and varied. Each battalion, and generally each company, possesses its own cricket and football team, while fives, hockey, and athletic clubs are to be met with everywhere. If it is indoor recreation that the soldier requires, there are the regimental institutes, comprising the recreation room, coffee bar and canteen.

THE REGIMENTAL INSTITUTES.

Under this term are included the sergeants' mess, the canteen, the coffee bar, and the recreation room and library. All unmarried non-commissioned officers of, and above, the rank of lance-sergeant must be members of the sergeants' mess, although as a matter of fact, one of the great incentives to promotion is the hope to get

into the mess, the standard of comfort obtainable there being far in excess of that to be got in the barrack room. In addition to this, the frequent dances and smoking concerts cannot fail to attract, as few can dispense hospitality with more grace than the sergeants of the British Army.

Just as the mess is the property of the sergeants, so is the canteen the particular property of Pte. Thomas Atkins. Here, without the fatigue of arraying himself in "walking out dress," he may obtain liquid refreshment, and pass the evening in congenial company.

In the coffee bar refreshments of all kinds are on sale, and as a sort of counterbalance to the canteen, men having supper in the bar are allowed to purchase one pint of beer to consume with their viands. The recreation room is usually furnished with a billiard table, together with bagatelle, dominoes, chess, and the like, and to support this each soldier is charged 2d. or 3d. per month.

THE DAILY ROUND.

It is regretted that owing to the considerations of space particulars of the daily life of the soldier cannot be given in this small work, but for those who would wish to learn more on the subject they cannot do better than study that most interesting little work by Callum Beg, entitled "At Home with Tommy Atkins." (Gale and Polden, Ltd. 18.)

SCALE OF DIET.

There can be little doubt but that at the present day the soldier is well fed. The Army School of Cookery has worked wonders in the training of Army cooks, and with the quantity, quality, or the cooking it is rare that the soldier finds fault. A specimen of the weekly menu is here given, facts speaking more forcibly than words.

WEEKLY MENU

							The second secon
MEALS.	SUNDAY.	Monday	Tuesday.	Wednesday Thursday.	THURSDAY.	Fridáy.	SATURDAY.
Breakfast		Tea, Bread, Tea, Bread Tea, Bread, Tea, Bread and Bacon. and Butter. and Salmon, and Butter.	Tea, Bread, and Salmon.	Tea, Bread and Butter.	Tea, Bread, Liver and Bacon	Tea, Bread, and Haddocks.	Tea, Bread and Butter.
Dianer	Roast Meat, Potatoes.	Brown Stew, Potatoes, Blue Peas.	Roast Meat, Potatoes, Turnips.	Irish Stew, Potatoes, Blue Peas,	Meat Pies, Potatoes, Peas.	Sea Pies, Potatoes, Haricot Beans	Roast Meat, Yorkshire Pudding, Potatoes.
Tea	Tea, Bread and Butter.	Tea, Bread Tea, Bread Tea, Bread Tea, Bread Tea, Bread and Butter. and Dripping. and Cheese, and Butter. and Jam.	Tea, Bread and Cheese,	Tea, Bread and Butter.	Tea, Bread and Jam.	Tea, Bread and Butter.	Tea, Bread Tea, Bread and Butter, and Dripping.
STATEMENT STATEM	THE RESERVE AND THE STATE OF TH	PORTOCOMEN CONTROL OF SERVICE CONTROL OF SERVICE SERVI	ATTENDED TO THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY OF TH	SECOND TONICO UNICOS DE CONTRACTO DE CONTRAC	Systemicologism and States Confidence (States of States	THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY O	THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY O

HOW OFFICERS ENTER THE ARMY.

Commissions in the Army are obtained through the following channels: Royal Military College, Sandhurst; Royal Military Academy, Woolwich (for Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers only); Universities (including Colonial Universities); Special Reserve of Officers; Territorial Force; Royal Military College, Kingston, Canada; Colonial Military Forces, and through the ranks. Also as a temporary measure subject to certain conditions officers commanding regiments of Household Cavalry and Foot Guards may nominate gentlemen for probationary commissions in their respective regiments. In the case of regiments having national or county connection, as far as possible officers are appointed to regiments with which they have family or territorial associations.

Candidates entering through either of the military colleges at Sandhurst or Woolwich have to pass a qualifying examination on entrance and a further competitive examination. The larger proportion of candidates enter by this means.

If entering from the Special Reserve or Territorial Force candidates must have done a probationary training of 12 months with a regular unit, and have served since its completion at least one year with their own branch of the service, during which period they must have performed the annual training. Such candidates must also obtain a qualifying certificate and pass a competitive examination in military subjects.

In the case of the Universities a certain number of commissions are granted each year on the recommendation of the heads of the Universities. Such candidates must fulfil certain tests, such as qualifying for a degree, attending a course of military instruction, attachment to a regular unit, and further qualify in an examination in military subjects.

In the case of a candidate for a commission from the ranks he must be—

- (1) Specially recommended by his commanding officer.
- (2) Not of lower rank than corporal.
- (3) Of at least two years' service.
- (4) Have a first-class certificate of education.
- (5) Have a clear regimental conduct sheet.
- (6) Unmarried.
- (7) Under 26 years of age.

New regulations were issued on 1st January, 1914, under which it is hoped that at least 30 commissions annually will be competed for by non-commissioned officers of the Army.

Officers of the Royal Army Medical Corps and the Army Veterinary Corps are appointed after examination among selected medical and veterinary surgeons.

Note.—Full particulars as to the means of obtaining a commission are embodied in "A Short Guide to the various ways of obtaining a Commission in H.M. Regular Army," price 2d., which can be obtained from Messrs. Gale and Polden, Ltd., Aldershot.

X. ACTIVE SERVICE.

"It's Tommy this, and Tommy that, and Tommy get away, But it's 'Thank you, Mr. Atkins,' when the guns begin to play."

Let us imagine for a moment that war has broken out, not a little tribal affair on the Indian frontier, but a real fight for supremacy, such as recently took place in South Africa. We assume that the battlefield is not in our own land, but in some distant part of our dominions, and it is to this point that England must push out every available By Royal Proclamation the reserves are called up, while the Special Reserve and Territorial Army hold themselves in readiness, for the order for them also to mobilise may come at any moment. In the regimental depôts the mobilisation equipment for each reservist is ready and waiting, this having been completed before he left the colours, while in addition to the posters that have been placed on every police station and public building, there has been sent out from the office of the Officer in Charge of Records to each reservist a notice to rejoin at once, together with a railway warrant for his journey, and a postal order for an advance of pay for 3s., to cover his subsistence en route. These documents are all prepared in time of peace, and are kept stamped and addressed for immediate posting.

Now the reservists begin to pour into the depôts, and having produced their identity eertificates, they are medi-

cally inspected, issued with service kit, and their plain clothes disposed of, and, this all completed, they are sent off in batches to join their battalion. On arrival at the headquarters everything appears to be in a state of orderly disorder; the orders for an immediate departure to the front have arrived, the regiment is, with the arrival of its reservists, fast being brought up to strength, the necessary mobilisation equipment is rapidly drawn, and in a short space of time the regiment is ready for the front.

The day of departure soon arrives, and in special trains the regiment is hurried away to the port of embarkation, where it finds awaiting it either a transport, which is a ship wholly engaged for the Government service, or a troop freight ship, that is, one in which conveyance is engaged for troops, but which is not entirely at the disposal of the Government. On arrival on board the soldiers are told off into messes, and taken below to stow their kits, etc., they are then divided into three watches, and a company detailed for guard, and at the earliest opportunity they are exercised in fire and collision stations. The routine on board is somewhat as follows: At 5 a.m. the orderly bugler sounds reveillé, a quarter of an hour later each man hands in his blanket and hammock rolled up into store, where it remains till 6.30 p.m. The men then clean up the portion of the deck for which they are responsible, and then themselves. After this breakfast and inspection of the ship by the captain, followed by a muster parade at 10 a.m., at which the doctor generally inspects the men. After this the daily routine, drill,

orderly-room, etc., is carried on till 12.30, when the bugle sounds dinner, tea following at 4 p.m. At 8 o'clock first post is sounded, when the orderly sergeants call the roll, and at 9 o'clock lights out.

But the voyage is soon over, and the port of disembarkation reached, and safely landed, the regiment to which we have attached ourselves is pushed rapidly up to the front to join its brigade. As far as possible the journey will be, of course, by rail—not in comfortable, well-cushioned carriages, but as likely as not in open trucks—and after that days of interminable marching towards the front. Still, everything comes to an end at last, and in due time the regiment reaches the Army and takes its place with its brigade.

And now at last the regiment has entered what may be called the active service phase of soldiering. Mobility is essential, the Transport Companies have their hands full to get up the supplies alone, and all heavy baggage must of necessity be left behind; a waterproof sheet and a blanket are luxuries now, while the soldier carries little else than his greatcoat (in the pockets of which are, or should be, a worsted cap and a pair of socks), his fork, spoon, tooth brush, and pipe, his emergency ration, and 120 rounds of ammunition.

But news has come in from the screen of cavalry scouts who are working some miles in advance of the main body that the enemy are holding a strong position on some high ground a few miles in front. Then there is excitement

among the staff, and much galloping among those in high places. A thorough reconnaissance is made of the position, and the ground leading to it, while the General Officer Commanding issues his orders, which are subsequently issued to the divisional and brigade commanders, who in turn issue their orders to the various regimental commanders. In compliance with these our regiment moves away to the front, marching in what is known as column of fours, until the arrival of one or two large shells from a Long Tom some 5 miles away notifies our colonel that it is time to seek some more extended order. In the meanwhile a booming in the rear tells that our own artillery have opened fire against the artillery and concealed trenches of the enemy, and under cover of this artillery duel the regiment moves steadily onwards, the scouts being thrown out well to the front.

And now, in a long, extended line the firing line rapidly advances, taking advantage of every bit of cover, getting in a shot whenever a target presents itself, and gradually, by crawling or by short rushes, getting nearer and nearer to the hostile lines. Behind this line are the supports, who, in advancing, follow the same tactics, while away in the rear is the reserve, which may be used either to strengthen a weak spot, or, if necessary, to make a counter attack. Slowly the line moves forward, being now 800, 700, 600 yards from the enemy's position; the scouts have long since been unable to move any further forward, and, lying still, have been amalgamated with the firing line. The

men are dropping on all sides, and almost as fast as they do so they are picked up by the stretcher division of the R.A.M.C. and carried back to the collecting station, where first aid is administered, subsequently being sent on to the hospital. All this time our batteries, who have pushed as far forward as possible, are pounding the hostile lines.

At last the firing line has advanced to within 200 or 300 yards of the enemy's position, and is fast being augmented by the supports, until a fire of such intensity is built up that under it the enemy's fire begins to slacken. At this moment, and just when the Commanding Officer is considering whether it is not time to charge, a decided retrograde movement is seen to be taking place along the whole of the enemy's line; a brigade which had been ordered to work round the flank has achieved its object, and not only is it pouring in an enfilade fire on the hostile lines, but it is also bidding fair to cut off the enemy's retreat. The wavering becomes more decided, the retreat becomes a rout, and as the infantry rush forward the cavalry, up to now inactive, and the artillery dash up, the former hanging on to the retreating masses, while the latter hasten their retreat with shot and shell. The ground that has been gained is the key of the position, and commands the whole line, so that our possession of it compels the whole hostile line, some miles in extent, to fall back, and the battle is won.

But there is another duty which falls to the soldier in time of war, which, while not being so glorious as actual

fighting at the front, is far more wearisome and equally dangerous. Like a great animal with an insatiable appetite, the Army lies in the middle of a hostile country, while the sole means by which it can be fed is a single line of railway, which runs up from the base, or, perhaps, there is no rail, only a rough trail, up which long convoys of supplies laboriously make their way. Most essential is it that this food channel, or as it is technically called, the Lines of Communication, should be protected, and this protection is a very serious drain on the resources of a field army; thus, for example, in the Afghan Campaign of 1880, between Kabul and Peshawar, a distance of 160 miles, no less than 15,000 men were employed in guarding the lines of communication, the actual fighting force consisting of only 12,000 men. These Lines of Communication are in large wars placed under a special officer, who is known as the General Commanding Line of Communications, while the line itself is split up into sections, each under a commandant, a certain number of depôts and posts being established in each section. All along the line are hospitals, magazines, stores, etc., and, needless to say, the enemy spare no effort to capture these, or to destroy the line. As already mentioned, the duty of guarding such lines is one of the hardest that can fall to the lot of any soldier.

APPENDIX I.

REGIMENTS OF THE BRITISH ARMY.

Name.	Uniform.	Facings.	PLUMB.	Bussy Bag.
The Household Cavalry—	,			
1st Life Guards	Scarlet.	Blue-	White.	
2nd Life Guards				
Royal Horse Guards	Blue.	Scarlet.	Red.	
Dragoon Guards—				
1st (King's) Dragoon Guards	Scarlet.	Blue.	Red.	
2nd Dragoon Guards(Queen's Bays)	**	Buff.	Black.	
3rd (Prince of Wales's) Dragoon Guards		Yellow.	Black and red.	_
4th (Royal Irish) Dragoon Guards	••	Blue.	White.	
5th (Princess Charlotte of Wales's) Dragoon Guards	••	Dark Green.	Red and White.	
6th Dragoon Guards (Carabi- niers)	Blue.	White.	White.	
7th(PrincessRoyal's)Dragoon Guards	Scarlet.	Black.	Black and White.	
Cavalry of the Line-				
1st (Royal) Dragoons	Scarlet.	Blue.	Black.	<u> </u>
2 nd Dragoons (Royal Scots Greys)			White.	
3rd (King's Own) Hussars	Blue (Scarlet collar).			Garter blue.
4th (Queen's Own) Hussars	Blue.		Scarlet.	Yellow.
5th (Royal Irish) Lancers		Scarlet.	Green.	
6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons	Scarlet.	Primrose.	White.	-
7th (Queen's Own) Hussars	Blue.			Scarlet.
8th (King's Royal Irish) Hussars	**		Red and white.	
9th (Queen's Royal) Lancers	.,	Scarlet.	Black & white.	
10th (Prince of Wales's Own Royal) Hussars				Scarlet.
11th (Prince Albert's Own) Hussars	Blue.crimson overalls.		Crimson and white.	Crimson.
12th (Prince of Wales's Royal) Lancers	Blue.	Scarlet.	Scarlet.	
13th Hussars	Blue, Buff collar.	_	White.	Buff.

APPENDIX I .- (Continued).

Name.	Uniform.	FACINGS.	PLUME.	BUSBY BAG.
Cavalry—Continued.				
14th (King's) Hussars	Blue.	l —	White.	Yellow.
15th (The King's) Hussars	.,		Scarlet.	Scarlet.
16th (The Queen's) Lancers	Scarlet.	Blue.	Black.	
17th (Duke of Cambridge's Own) Lancers	Blue.	White.	White.	
18th (Queen Mary's Own) Hussars			Scarlet and white.	Blue.
19th (Queen Alexandra's Own Royal) Hussars	,		White.	White.
20th Hussars	.		Yellow.	Crimson.
21st (Empress of India's) Lancers	. ,,	French grey.	White.	
Royal Artillery		Scarlet.		_
Royal Engineers	Scarlet.	Blue.		

APPENDIX I .- (Continued.)

	NAME.					Uniform.	Facings.
Juards—					į		
Grenadier Guards	•••			•••		Scarlet.	Blue.
Coldstream Guards			•••	•••			
Scots Guards			•••	•••			
Irish Guards	•••		•••	•••		••	- "
nfantry of the Line-	_						
Royal Scots (Lothian	Regim	ent)				Scarlet.	Blue.
Queen's (Royal West	Surrey	Reg	iment)	•••		••	
Buffs (East Kent Reg	iment)		•••	•••		••	Buff.
King's Own (Royal L	ancaste	er Re	giment	:)		••	Blue.
Northumberland Fus	iliers	•••	•••	•••		••	Gosling gree
Royal Warwickshire	Regim	ent	•••			.,	Blue.
Royal Fusiliers (City	of Lor	don	Regim	ent)		••	
King's (Liverpool Re	giment)		•••			
Norfolk Regiment						••	Yellow.
Lincolnshire Regime	nt	•••		•••		••	White.
Devonshire Regimen	t			••.	1		Lincoln gree
Suffolk Regiment				•••			Yellow.
Prince Albert's (Som	erset L	ight	Infanti	ry)			Blue.
Prince of Wales's C	wn (V	Vest	Yorks	hir e I	Regi-		
ment)	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	••	Buff
East Yorkshire Regin	nent	•••		•••		••	White.
Bedfordshire Regime		•••	•••	•••	•••]	••	
Leicestershire Regin		•••	•••	•••		••	
Royal Irish Regimen	-	•••	•••	•••		**	Blue.
Alexandra, Princess Regiment)							6
Lancashire Fusiliers	•••	•••	•••	•••		••	Grass green
Royal Scots Fusiliers	•••	• • • •	•••	•••		••	White.
Cheshire Regiment		•••	•••	•••		••	Blue.
Royal Welsh Fusilier	•••	•…	•••	•••		••	Buff.
South Wales Bordere		•••	•••	•••		••	Blue.
King's Own Scottish			•••	•••		**	Grass gree
Cameronians (Scottish			•••	•••			Blue.
Royal Inniskilling Fu			•••	•••		Green.	Dark grees
			•••	•••	•••	Scarlet.	Blue.
Gloucestershire Regi	ment	•••	•••	•••	•••	••	White.

APPENDIX I .- (Continued).

Name.	Uniform.	Facings.
Infantry of the Line-(Continued).		
Worcestershire Regiment	Scarlet.	White.
East Lancashire Regiment		. ,,
East Surrey Regiment	••	
Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry	••	.,
Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment)		Scarlet.
Border Regiment	••	Yellow.
Royal Sussex Regiment		Blue.
Hampshire Regiment	••	Yellow.
South Staffordshire Regiment	••	White.
Dorsetshire Regiment		Grass green.
Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regiment)	**	White.
Welsh Regiment		
Black Watch (Royal Highlanders)	,,	Blue.
Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry		White.
Essex Regiment		
Sherwood Foresters (Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment)		Lincoln Green.
Loyal North Lancashire Regiment	••	White.
Northamptonshire Regiment	••	
Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Royal Berkshire		."
Regiment)	••	Blue.
Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment)		.,
King's Own (Yorkshire Light Infantry)	••	
King's (Shropshire Light Infantry)	**	
Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment)	**	Lemon yellow.
King's Royal Rifle Corps	Green.	Scarlet.
Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regiment)	Scarlet.	Buff.
Manchester Regiment	••	White.
Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regiment)	••	
York and Lancaster Regiment		
Durham Light Infantry		Dark green.
Highland Light Infantry	••	Buff.
Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs, The Duke of Albany's)		
Gordon Highlanders	••	Yellow.
Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders		Blue.

APPENDIX I .- (Continued).

Name.				_	Uniform.	FACINGS.
Infantry of the Line-(Cont.	inued	!).				
Royal Irish Rifles	• . •	•••			Green.	Dark green.
Princess Victoria's (Royal In	ish F	usilier	s)	•	Scarlet.	Blue.
Connaught Rangers	•••	•••	•••		••	Green.
Princess Louise's (Argyl Highlanders)	ll an	id S	utherla	and	••	Yellow.
Prince of Wales's Leinster Canadians)	er Re	egimer 	ıt (Ro	yal	••	Blue.
Royal Munster Fusiliers		•••	•••		••	
Royal Dublin Fusiliers	_				••	,,
Rifle Brigade	• • • •		•••		Green.	Black.
Royal Marines Artillery	•••	•••	•••	•	Blue.	Scarlet.
(Intantry	•••	•••	•••	•••	Scarlet.	Blue.
Army Service Corps	•••	•••	•••	•	Blue.	White.
Royal Army Medical Corps	•••	•••	••		••	Dull cherry.
Army Veterinary Corps	•••	•••	•••	•••	••	Maroon.
Army Ordnance Corps	•••	•••	•••	•••	**	Scarlet.
Army Pay Corps			•••	- 1		Yellow.

APPENDIX II.

TERMS OF SERVICE.

THE TERMS OF SERVICE FOR THE VARIOUS CORPS ARE AS FOLLOWS:

Household Cavalry	hold	Cavalry Li	Cavalry of the Line		Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery	RoyalGarrison Artillery	arrison Iery	Royal Engineers	ral	Foot Guards	ot rds
With	Reserve	With	Reserve	Reserve Colours	Reserve	With Colours	Reserve Colours	With Colours	Reserve	With Colours	Reserve
8 years	4 years	7 years	5 years	6 3 years	6 9 years	8 years	4 years	Machinists 12 Drivers 2 Sappers 3 ", 6	nil 10 9 6 6 years	3 years	9 years
Infant	Infantry of the Line		Army Service Corps	vice	Royal Army Medical Corp	Royal Army Medical Corps	Army	Army Ordnance Corps	90	Royal Flying Corps (Military Wing)	lying ps Wing)
With Colours	Reserve		With Re	Reserve	With	Reserve	With	Reserve		With	Reserve
7 years	5 years		20 K L	10 9 5 5	3 years	9 years	Armourer & Armament Artificers 12 6 6 years	r & Sint Sint Sint Sint Sint Sint Sint Sint		4 years	4 years

APPENDIX III.

ARMY ESTIMATES, 1914-15 AND 1915-14.

I. Numbers:	1914-15	1913-14
Home and Colonial, but excluding Troops		
in India	186,400	185,600
II. EFFECTIVE SERVICES:	£	£
Pay, etc	8,705,000	8,623,000
Medical Establishment: Pay, etc	437,000	440,000
Special Reserve	724,000	715,000
Territorial Force	3,086,000	2,815,000
Educational Services	156,000	146,000
Quartering, Transport, Remounts	1,732,000	1,694,000
Supplies and Clothing	4,388,000	4,507,000
Ordnance Department and Stores	621,000	720,000
Armaments and Engineer Stores	1,732,000	1,677,000
Works and Buildings	2,791,000	2,435,000
Miscellaneous	59,000	66 000
War Office and Accounts Department	457,000	443,000
III. Non-Effective Selvices	3,957,000	3,939,000
Grand totals	£28,845,000	£28,220,000

APPENDIX IV.

NUMBER OF OFFICERS AND MEN ON THE REGIMENTAL ESTABLISHMENTS OF THE ARMY, ARMY RESERVE, SPECIAL RESERVE, AND TERRITORIAL FORCE.

	,,		
	ESTABLISHMENT, ALL RANKS.	Effectives, all Ranks.	
	1914-15.	Number by latest Return.	Date of Return.
Regular Forces (Regimental) Home and Colonial	168,500	156,110	Jan. 1st, '14.
Colonial and Native Indian Corps	8,771	8,638	,,
Army Reserve	147,000	146,756	,,
Special Reserves	80,120	63,089	,,
Militia (United Kingdom)		47	-,
Militia (Reserve Division)	60	69	,,
Militia (Channel Islands)	3,166	3,067	Oct. 1st, '13.
Militia, Malta and Ber- muda, and Bermuda			
Volunteers	2,894	2,703	Jan. 1st, '14.
Territorial Force	315,485	251,706	"
Isle of Man Volunteers	126	119	,,
Officers Training Corps	1,110	795	,,
Regular Forces (Regi- mental) on Indian			
mental) on Indian Establishment	75,896	78,476	*,
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	803,128	711,575	

APPENDIX V.

APPROXIMATE ANNUAL COST OF CLOTHING A SOLDIER IN THE VARIOUS BRANCHES OF THE SERVICE, AND THE COST OF CLOTHING A RECRUIT.

Cor	ps.			Appi Anni			Clo	ost o thin ecrui	g 2
Life Guards		•••	<u> </u>	£ 12	s. I 3	d. 2	£ 31	s. II	d. 8
Royal Horse Guards .		•••		11	11	2	30	9	4
Hussars		•••		8	14	4	13	16	7
Dragoon Guards and Dr	ago	on s		8	12	2	13	16	10
Lancers	••	•••	• • •	8	18	2	14	4	6
Royal Horse Artillery .	-	•••		8	13	2	13	11	10
	ſ	Gunners		8	6	I	10	7	10
Royal Field Artillery	1	Drivers		8	8	II	12	14	I
Royal Garrison Artillery	,	•••		7	13	4	8	12	1
Royal Engineers (Dismo	unt	ed men)		7	14	5	8	9	4
" " (Moun	ted :	men)		9	11	5	12	14	2
" Flying Corps (Mi				8	16	6	9	16	3
Foot Cuards				9	15	7	16	9	3
Infantry of the Line .	•••			7	12	,	8	5	7
•	ilte	 1		7	19	2	111	18	,
		 ed, including Scott	 ich	'	•9	•	**	10	·
(*)	Rif	les		7	17	1	8	8	9
Rifle Regiments (exclus	ive	of Scottish Rifles)	•••	7	11	3	8	6	6
Army Service Corps (Di	smo	unted men)		8	1	10	8	7	4
" " (M	oun	ited men)		9	10	2	12	12	6
Royal Army Medical C	orps		••	7	17	10	8	٥	I
Army Ordnance Corps	•••	•••	•••	7	13	I	8	11	ΙI
West India Regiment	•••	•••		3	6	7	7	I	7
West African Regiment.		•••	•••	1	15	9	3	3	4

APPENDIX VI.

MOTTOES OF THE BRITISH ARMY.

Мотто.	BORNE BY.
Aucto splendere resurgo I rise with increased splendour	King's (Shropshire Light Infantry)
Aut cursu, aut cominus armis Either in charge or hand to hand	16th Lancers
Cede nullis	King's Own (Yorkshire Light Infantry).
Celer et audax	King's Royal Rifles.
Cuidich'n Righ	Seaforth Highlanders.
Faugh-à-Ballagh Clear the way	Royal Irish Fusiliers.
Firm	Worcestershire Regiment.
Gwell angau na Chywilydd Rather death than shame	Welsh Regiment.
In arduis fidelis Faithful in danger	Royal Army Medical Corps.
In veritate recigionis confido Our trust is in the truth of religion	King's Own Scottish Borderers.
Mente et manu With heart and hand	4th Hussars.
Merebimur	15th Hussars.
Montis Insignia Calpe The Insignia of the Rock of Calpe	Suffolk Regt., Dorsetshire Regt., Essex Regt., Northamptonshire Regt., Highland Light Infan- try.
Nec aspera terrent Difficulties do not dismay us	3rd Hussars, King's (Liverpool) Regt., West Yorkshire Regt., Royal Welsh Fusiliers, King's Own Scottish Borderers, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.
Nemo me impune lacessit No one provokes me with impunity	Royal Scots, Royal Scots Fusi- liers, Black Watch.
Ne obliviscaris Forget not	Argyll and Sutherland High- landers.
Nil sine labore Nothing without labour	Army Service Corps.

APPENDIX VI .- (Continued.)

Мотто.	Borne by
Nisi Dominus frustra	King's Own Scottish Borderers.
It is in vain without the Lord Omnia Audax Daring everything	Lancashire Fusiliers.
Or Glory (under Death's head)	17th Lancers.
Primus in Indis	Dorsetshire Regiment.
First in the Indies Pristinae virtulis memores The memory of former	8th Hussars. Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regi
Pristinae virtutis memor) valour.	ment).
Pro Rege, pro Lege, pro Patria conamur - We strive for king, for law, and country	18th Hussars.
Quis separahet Who shall separate?	5th Lancers, Royal Irish Rifles Connaught Rangers.
Quo Fas et Glorsa ducunt Where duty and glory lead	Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment).
Quo fata vocant	Northumberland Fusiliers.
Sans peur	Argyll and Sutherland High- landers.
Second to None	Royal Scots Greys.
Semper fidelis	Devonshire Regiment.
Spectemur agendo Let us be judged by our actions	Royal Dragoons.
Spectamur agendo We are judged by our actions	East Lancashire Regiment. Royal Dublin Fusiliers.
Ubique Everywhere	Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers.
Vestigia nulla retrorsum There is no going back	5th Dragoon Guards.
Veteri frondescit honore May it flourish by its ancient honours	The Buffs.
Vel exuviae triumphant Surely arms triumph	Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment).
Viret in Æternum. It flourishes for ever	13th Hussars,
Virtutis Namurcensis Præmium The Reward of Valour at Namur	Royal Irish Regiment.
Virtutis fortuna comes Fortune is the companion of valour	West Riding Regiment.

tal.

APPENDIX VII.

NATIONALITIES IN THE ARMY, 1-10-1913 (exclusive of Indian Native Troops).

_;	-
Total.	228,421
Not reported.	120
Foreigners.	П
British Sub- jects born in Foreign Countries.	303
Born in India or the Colonies.	7,574
Born in Ireland.	20,780
Born in Scotland.	17,282
Born in Wales.	3.124
Born in England.	179,237

APPENDIX VIII.

ARMY, 1-10-1913 (exclusive of Indian Native Troops) RELIGIONS IN THE

Tota	228,42
Mahometans, Hindoos, etc.	2,039*
Jews.	236
Roman Catholics.	33,662
Other Protestants.	1,589
Baptists or Congrega-tionalists.	3,937
-	9,755
Presby- terians.	15,971
Church of England.	161,232

* Colonial Corps.

APPENDIX IX.

HORSES AND MULES IN THE ARMY (1-10-1913).

1			1	
	Total.	28,244		30,011
	Unposted Re- movals.	1,490		150
PARTITION CONTRACTOR	Miscel- laneous U Estab- lish ments.	325		1,130
	Colonial Corps.	319		441
	Army Service Corps.	2,782		2,882
	Infantry of the Line.	1,045	MENT.	1,276
	Foot Guards.	80	ESTABLISHMENT	66
	Royal Flying Corps.	23		24
	Royal Engi- neers.	1.410		1,509
	Royal Garrison Artillery.	374		490
	Royal Horse and Field Artillery.	8,649		9,274
Sensorior sensorior	Cavalry of the Line.	10,947		11,896
	House- hold Cavalry.	800		840

* Includes 1,162 for boarding out.

APPENDIX X.

SOME ORDERS AND DECORATIONS WORN IN THE BRITISH ARMY.

The following are some of the principal medal ribbons, decorations and orders that have been worn, or are worn, by British soldiers:—

Medals.

General Service Medal, 1793-India Medal, 1799—1826. Waterloo Medal, 1815. First Burmah War, 1824—6. Capture of Ghuznee, 1839. Cabul Medal, 1842. China War, 1842-1860. Afghan War, 1842-3. Sutlej Campaign, 1845-6. New Zealand, 1846 - 65. Punjaub, 1848—9. India General Service, 1852—95. South Africa, 1853-79. Crimea, 1854-56. Baltic, 1854-5. Indian Mutiny, 1857-8. Canada, 1866-70. Abyssinia, 1868. Ashanti, 1879—94. Afghanistan, 1378-80.

Cape of Good Hope. Egypt, 1882—89. Khedive's Star, 1882-89. N.W Canada, 1885. W. Africa, 1890-1900. Matabeleland, 1893. Central Africa, 1894-98. India General Service, 1895— 1898. Ashanti Star, 1896. Sudan (British), 1896. Sudan (Khedive's), 1896. East and Central Africa, 1897-99. China, 1900. S. Africa (Queen's), 1899-1902. (King's), 1901—2. 3rd Ashanti, 1900. East African General Service, 1900-1904. India General Service, 1901-02. Tibet, 1903-04.

Orders and Decorations.

Victoria Cross.
Distinguished Conduct Medal.
Long Service and Good Conduct
(Army).
Meritorious Service (Army).
Order of the Bath.
The Distinguished Service Order.
The Jubilee Decoration.
The Coronation Decoration.
Volunteer Long Service.
Militia Long Service.
Yeomanry Long Service.

Territorial Force Efficiency Medal.
Royal Humane Society Medal.
Order of St. Michael and St.
George.
Order of St. John of Jerusalem.
Royal Victorian Order.
Good Conduct (Naval).
Albert Medal.
Order of Osmanieh.
Order of Mejidie.
Legion of Honour.
Conspicuous Gallantry (Naval).

Gale & Polden, Ltd., issue a Sheet displaying the above Medals and Ribbons in Colours, complete. Price One Shilling.

DISTINGUISHING BADGES OF RANK AND APPOINTMENTS

WORN IN THE BRITISH ARMY.

	WARRANT OFFICERS.						
1		3	4				
NON-COM	MISSIONED	OFFICERS A	ND MEN.				
5	6	7	8				
9	10	11	13				
Badges we	ern on and abov	e Chevrons to di orps, etc. etc.	stinguish				
15	16	17	18				
19	20	21	22				

(See next page for full description of these Badges.)
(For Badges of Rank of Officers see Plate IX.)

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Distinguishing Badges of Rank and Appointments Worn in the British Army.

WARRANT OFFICERS.

- 1 Cenductor Army Ordnance Cerps, 1st Class Staff-Sergeant-Majer, Army Service Cerps and Army Pay Cerps.
- 2 1st and 2nd Class Master Gunner.
- Staff-Sergeant-Major, 1st Class; Garrisen Sergeant-Major; Corperal-Major, Household Cavairy; Sergeant-Major; Armament Sergeant-Major; Harmourer-Sergeant-Major; Barrack-Sergeant-Major; Farrier-Corporal-Major, Heusehold Cavairy; Farrier-Sergeant-Major; Experimental-Sergeant-Major; Foreman of Works Sergeant-Major; Mechanist Sergeant-Major; Sergeant-Major Artillery Clerk; Sergeant-Major (Educational Establishment); Sergeant-Major Foreman Examiner of Laboratory Stores; Sergeant-Major-Instructor; Staff-Sergeant-Major; Sub-Conductor, Army Ordnance Corps; Engineer Storekeeper Sergeant-Major; Superintending Clerk, Militia Sergeant-Major

Serfeast-Majors of Feet Guards wear embreidered Royal Arms instead of Crewn.

4 Bandmaster

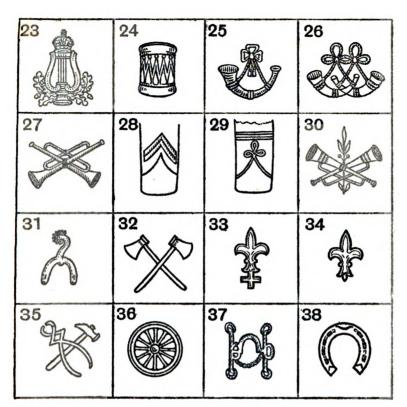
NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN.

- 5 Ard Class Master Gunner.
- 6 Quartermaster-Corporal-Majer, Squadron-Cerporal-Major, Quartermaster-Cerporal-Farrier, Quartermaster-Corporal, Staff-Corporal Farrier, Cerporal-Saddler-Corporal-Tumpeter, Drill-Corporal, Hospital-Corporal, Cerporal Instructor of Fencing and Gymnasties. (All these are Regimental Appointments in the House-hold Cavalry and the Badges are worn on the Freeks enly.)
 Actine-Serdant-Major, Permanent Staff (Tarritorial Ferse)
- 7 Regimental-Quartermaster-Sergeant.
- 8 Quartermaster-Sergeant, Sergeant-Bugler, Drummer or Piper, Sergeant-Trumpeter 1st Class Staff-Sergeant, Royal Army Medical Corps, Staff-Armourer-Sergeant.
- 9 Squadron, Battery, Troop, er Company-Sergeant-Major, Quartermaster-Sergeant Staff-Corporal (Household Cavalry) and Staff-Sergeant.
- 10 Colour-Sergeant.
- 11 Celeur-Sardeant, Rifle Regiments
- 12 Sergeant.
- 18 Corporal.
- 14 2nd Corporal, Lance-Corporal, Bembardier er Acting Bembardier.

Badges worn on and above chevrons to distinguish various Regiments, Corps, etc., etc.

- 15 Cavalry Regiment. (Special Badges are worn thus O in certain Regiments.)
- 16 Artillery.
- 17 Engineers.
- 18 Foot Guards. (Special Colour Badges are worn on the Chevrons thus [].)
- 19 Royal Army Medical Corps (Geneva Cross worn by all ranks.)
- 20 Musketry Staff.
- 21 Gymnastic Staff.
- 22 Assistant Instructor of Signalling. (Trained signallers, other than non-commissioned officers, wear the crossed flags only.)

Warrant and non-commissioned efficers in the Heusehold Cavalry wear aiguillettes instead of shevrons on tunies. Aiguillettes are tagged points of braid hanging from the shoulder.



MISCELLANEOUS.

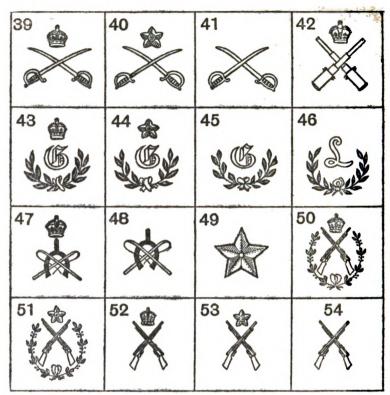
- 23 Bandsmen (not worn in Cavalry Regts.)
- 24 Drummer, Fifer (not worn in Foot Guards).
- 25 Bugler.
- 26 Bugler (Rifle Regts. only).
- 27 Trumpeter.
- 28 Good Conduct Badges.
- 29 (Royal Army Medical Corps) 1st Class Orderly, 2 stripes, 2nd Class Orderly, 1 stripe.
- 30 Sergeant Trumpeters, Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers.
- 31 Roughriders.
- 32 Pioneers (Infantry) also with Grenade for Orenadier Guards and Fusilier Regiments, Rose for Coldstream Guards, Star for Scots and Irish Guards, Bugle for Light Infantry and Rifle Regiments.

- 38 (Household Cavalry) Scout Corporal of Horse and Regimental Scouts. (Cavalry of the Line) Scout Sergeants and Regimental Scouts. (Foot Guards and Infantry. Scout Sergeants and 1st Class Scouts.
- 34 (Household Cavalry and Cavalry of the Line) Trained Squadron Scouts.

Worn on right arm above elbow and, in the case of N.-C.O., above the chevrons.

Artificers' Badges.

- 35 Armourer-Sergeants, Machinery Artificers, Machinery Gunners, and Smiths.
- 36 Wheelers and Carpenters.
- 37 Saddlers (Not worn in Cavalry Regts.)
- 38 Farriers and Shoeing Smiths.



PROFICIENCY AND SKILL-AT-ARMS BADGES.

For Good Swordsmanship in Cavalry Regiments.

- 39 Best Swordsman in Regiment, and in each Squadron.
- 40 Best Swordsman in Troop.
- 41 Best Swordsman in every 20 men.

For Batteries and Companies, Royal Artillery.

- 42 1st Class Classification Badges. Gunnery.
- 43 1st Prize Gunner.
- 44 2nd .. 45 3rd ..
- 46 Layers.

Skill in Driving.

- 47 1st Prize Driver.
- 48 2nd, 3rd, 4th, Prize Driver.

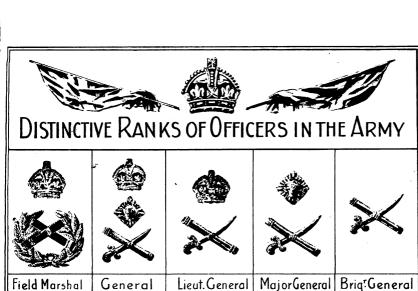
Judging Distance.

49 Best at Judging Distance (Badge worn on right forearm above other badges).

Good Shooting in Cavalry, Royal Engineers, and Infantry.

- 50 Best Shot of Sergeants and Lance-Sergeants in Regiment or Battalion.
- 51 Best Shot of Corporals and Privates in Regiment or Battalion.
- 52 Section Commanders of Best Shooting Squadron or Company in Regiment or Battalion.
- 53 Best Shot in each Squadron, Company, or Band.
- 54 Marksmen.





















Lieut. Colonel



Captain



2nd Lieut.











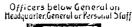
ADC's to the King Field Marshal General Officer Col. on Staff FROCK GORGET

Officers below Colon Slaft not on the codre of a unit







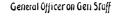


PATCHES



Garrison Staff

Plate IX.



Colonel on Staff

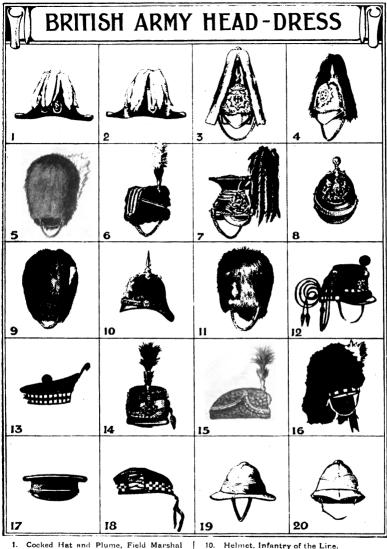
Staff Officers Wearing Regimental Uniform

STANDARDS, GUIDONS & COLOURS OF THE BRITISH ARMY STANDARD. REGIMENTAL STANDARD. STANDARD. Household Cavalry. Household Cavalry. 1st Dragoon Guards. KING'S COLOUR. GUIDON. EGIMENTAL COLOUR. 1st Scots Guards. 6th Dragoons. 2nd Grenadier Guards. REGIMENTS WITH COLOURED FACINGS KING'S COLOUR. REGIMENTAL COLOUR. GIMENTAL COLOUR. infantry. Infantry. infantry.

Plate X.

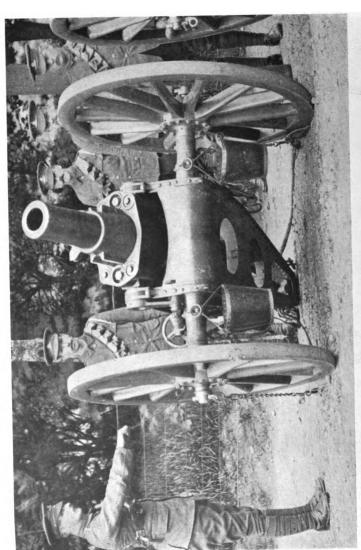
Colours are at all times treated with the greatest honour; they are not now carried into the field. The past colours of famous regiments can be found in nearly every Cathedral in the United Kingdom.

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- and General Officer Cocked Hat and Plume, Officers below
- the rank of General Officer.
- Helmet, Household Cavalry. Helmet, Dragoon Guards and Dragoons (except 2nd Dragoons).
- Cap (Black Bearskin), 2nd Dragoons. Busby, Hussars and Royal Horse
- Cap, Lancers. Artillery Helmet, Royal Field and Garrison
- Artillery, Royal Engineers. Cap (Black Bearskin), Foot Guards.

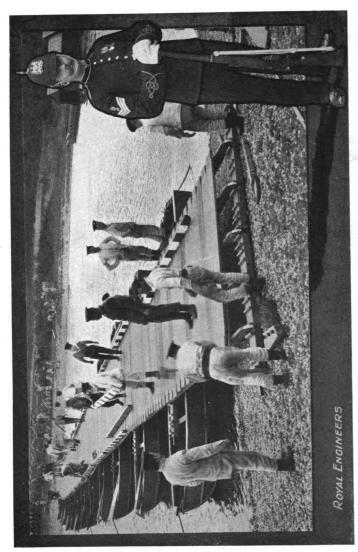
- 10. Helmet, Infantry of the Line.
- 11. Cap, Fusiliers. 12.
- Chaco, The Highland Light Infantry. Kilmarnock Bonnet, The Royal Scots
- and King's Own Scottish Borderers.
- Chaco, The Scottish Rifles. Busby, The King's Royal Rifles, Royal 15.
- Irish Rifles, and the Rifle Brigade. 16. Bonnet, Highland Regiments.
- 17. Forage Cap. 18. Glengarry. 19.
- Helmet (Egyptian Pattern). 20. Helmet (for India and Colonies).



HOWITZER IN ACTION.

Plate XII.

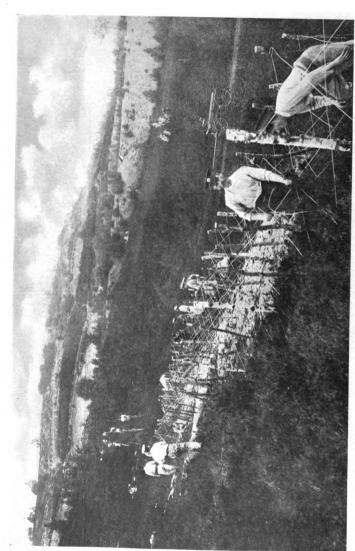
The particular function of these guns is by virtue of firing at a very high angle to drop heavy projectiles on the enemy when under cover, as behind trenches.



BRIDGE BUILDING

forms an important feature of the Royal Engineers' training. In 15 minutes a pontoon bridge of 50 feet can be built over a stream, or if the pontoons are laid out as for forming a bridge, as shown above, a 510 feet span can be very easily built in 40 minutes

Piate XIII.



ROYAL ENGINEERS CONSTRUCTING WIRE ENTANGLEMENTS. Pate XIV.

These entanglements form an important defence, presenting as they do a most formidable barrier for the attacking force to overcome in the face of a fierce fire from the defending force. Wire cutters are now supplied to troops on active service to cut such obstacles when they meet them.



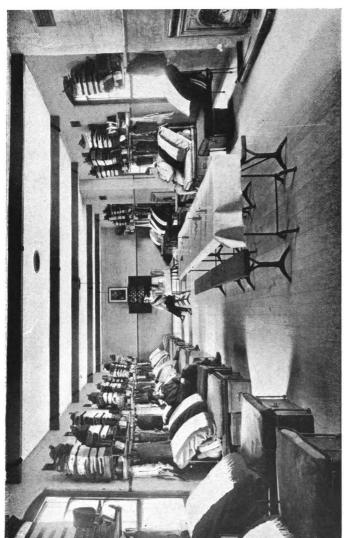
Plate XV.

SEARCHLIGHT worked by Royal Engineers.

In the illustration the light is mounted on a collapsible tower, which can be elevated to a height of 30 feet in a few minutes, and is worked from travelling dynamos. The lights are very powerful, revealing objects miles away.



The youngest yet one of the most important branches of the Army is that of the Aviation Service, and in the Royal Flying Corps the nation has a splendidly efficient unit which, during its short existence, has made astonishing progress in skill and strength. THE ROYAL FLYING CORPS: PARADE OF AEROPLANES. Piate XVI.

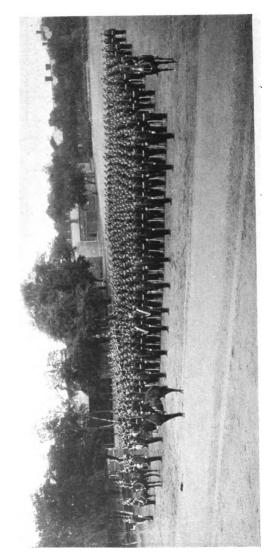


INTERIOR OF A BARRACK ROOM.

Great improvements have taken place in recent years in the accommodation provided for the British soldier. The beds are telescopic, and are made up each morning, forming a couch by day and a bed by night.

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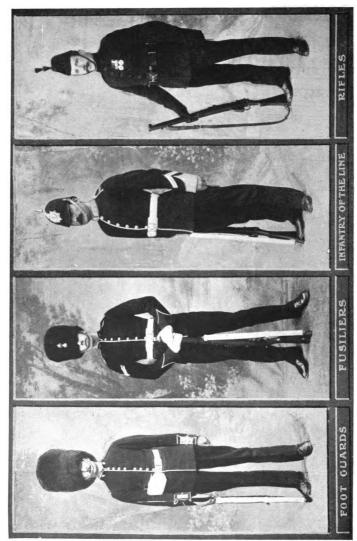
Plate XVII.



drawn up in close order with Officers in front. The regimental pet will be noted on the right with the band. This regiment (the South Wales Borderers) always carries a wreath of immortelles on its King's Colour to commemorate its gallantry in the Zulu War. A BATTALION OF INFANTRY Plate XVIII.

MAXIM GUNS IN ACTION.

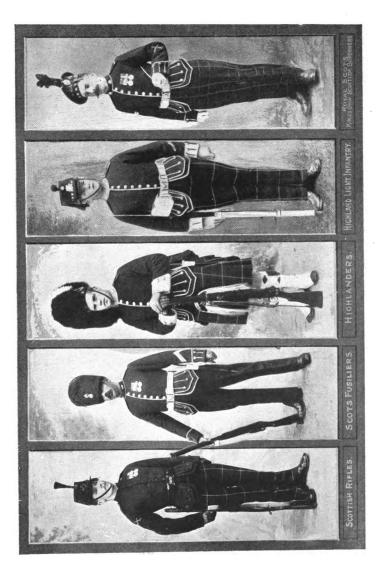
The above shows the maxim section of the Gordon Highlanders in action. The guns are carried in wagons, but in action they can be rapidly moved from one position to another. Plate XIX.



TYPES OF BRITISH INFANTRY

Infantry of the line is no longer a distinctive term. With the exception of the four regiments of Foot Guards all the Infantry, including Highlanders, Fusiliers and Rifles, do the same drill, of Foot Guards all the Infantry, including Highlanders, Fusiliers and Rifles, do the same drill, and take their turn of foreign service. The Guards receive a higher rate pay and are usually only sent abroad in time of war. receive the same pay, and take their turn of foreign service. of pay and are usually only sent abroad Plate .Y.Y.

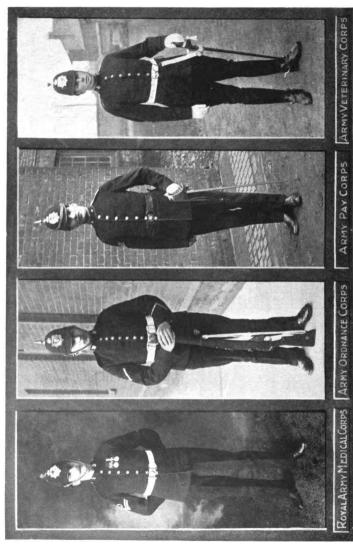
Ver . Att ander I for colour of uniform and facines)



TYPES OF SCOTTISH INFANTRY REGIMENTS.

In addition to the Scots Guards, there are ten regiments of Scottish Infantry. The six Regiments raised in the Highlands wear the kilt (with the exception of the Highland Light Infantry) and the four raised in the Lowlands, the trews. Plate XXI.

(See Appendix I. for colour of uniform and facings.)

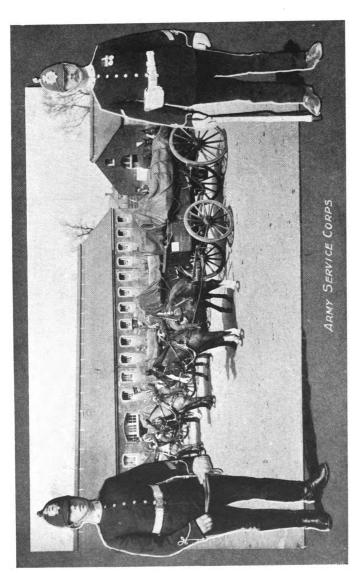


C

Plate .Y.Y.II.

TYPES OF THE DEPARTMENTAL CORPS. (See Appendix I. for colour of uniform and facings.)

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THE ARMY SERVICE CORPS

Plate .Y.Y///.

are the tradesmen and clerks of the British Army. This corps is to a great extent scattered in small detachments all over the world, attending to the collection and issue of food, forage, fuel, and light, and carrying out clerical duties. In war time a great strain is thrown on this department.

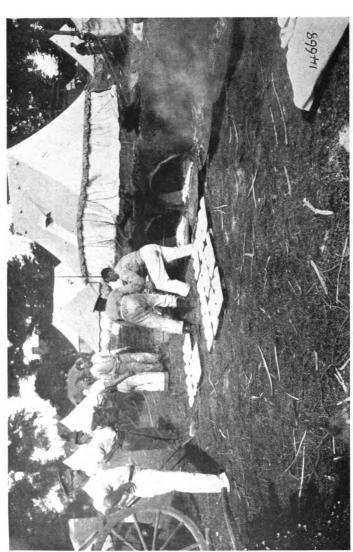


Plate XXIV.

FIELD BAKERY.

These bakeries are worked by the Army Service Corps, the staff required for a bakery being 15 men, who can erect the ovens in a day, start baking the same night, and maintain an output of 2,000 loaves a day, sufficient to feed a brigade.

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